

**FINAL PUBLIC REPORT**  
**CULTURAL HISTORY OF CHARLIE VETTINER PARK**  
OSA Project No. FY09-5711

Prepared for:

**Charlie Vettiner Park Master Plan 2008**

Lead Agency: Louisville Metro Parks  
P.O. Box 37280  
Louisville Kentucky 40233  
(502) 456-8100

Prime Consultant:

**Mike Smiley**  
Environs, Inc.  
11601 Main Street  
Middletown, KY 40243

Prepared By:

**Kathryn J. McGrath, Anne Tobbe Bader, and Sundeia Murphy**

Corn Island Archaeology LLC  
P.O. Box 991259  
Louisville, Kentucky 40269  
Phone (502) 614-8828  
FAX (502) 614-8940  
cornislandarch@insightbb.com

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(Signature)

Anne Tobbe Bader, RPA  
Principal Investigator  
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## Abbreviations

ac	acre(s)
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
A.D.	after the birth of Christ
AMSL	above mean sea level
B.C.	before the birth of Christ
BHT	backhoe trench
BP	before present
bs	below surface
ca.	circa
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
CRM	cultural resources management
e.g.	example
FCR	fire-cracked rock
FR	Federal Register
FS	Field Site
ft	foot (feet)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSV	ground surface visibility
ha	hectare
IAW	in accordance with
JF	Jefferson County
m	meter(s)
mi	mile(s)
mm	millimeter(s)
NA	not applicable
n.d.	no date
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSA	Office of State Archaeology
PI	Principal Investigator
PL	Public Law
ROW	Right-of-way
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SOW	Statement (Scope) of Work
STP(s)	shovel test probe(s)
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
YR	Yellow-Red (Munsell Color)

## Abstract

In October, 2008, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC (CIA) was retained by Environs Inc. to provide cultural resources services related to the preparation of a Master Plan for Charlie Vettiner Park in eastern Jefferson County, Kentucky. Environs is developing the Master Plan at the request of Louisville Metro Parks. Currently, there is no such plan to provide for future development of the park. As part of this overall effort, CIA was tasked with researching existing conditions relative to cultural resources, including historic structures, archaeological sites, and cemeteries. Specifically, CIA prepared an inventory of known (recorded) cultural resources within the park; assessed the potential for intact, unknown archaeological sites to be present; and developed archaeological and historical contexts to allow informed interpretation of these resources.

Charlie Vettiner Park encompasses some 283 acres in an upland rural and suburban setting of southeastern Jefferson County. The park is located south of Taylorsville Road along Mary Dell Lane off Billtown Road at 5550 Charlie Vettiner Park Road, 40299. This is a rapidly developing area southeast of the city of Jeffersontown; it is surrounded by new residential subdivisions along with those created in the 1960s and 1970s. Several small streams, one of which is impounded to form a small lake, feed Chenoweth Run to the east. Established in 1957, it was originally known as Chenoweth Park. Currently, Charlie Vettiner Park offers the following amenities and facilities: ball fields, basketball, disc golf, dog run, fishing lake, walking path, picnic shelter and tables, playground, restrooms, tennis courts, volleyball, and sail plane flying field. An adjacent 18-hole golf course was not considered as part of the area of potential effects (APE) for this project.

No professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. Nor are there archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the OSA. As a result of this investigation, however, it is considered there is a moderate to high potential for undiscovered prehistoric and high potential for historic archaeological sites to be present within some areas of the park. No historic structures remain on the property, although a number of structures are depicted on historic maps. Historic-period archaeological sites are expected to be present at these locations. These include three residences with associated outbuildings and wellheads, a quarry location, and a springhouse. These house locations can be identified by the stone foundations still visible on the ground surface and/or sunken depressions. Other house sites may exist, including one associated with the John Shadburn family.

Other resources are also located within the park boundaries. These include a stone monument honoring Charlie Vettiner. The monument was emplaced during the 1985 dedication ceremony at which time the park was officially renamed. One small family cemetery related to the Frederick, Stivers, and Shadburn families is located within the park boundaries. This cemetery is enclosed by fencing along Charlie Vettiner Park Road. Additional interments, however, may be located outside the confines of the cemetery. No traditional cultural property has been identified within the park boundaries.

# 1

## INTRODUCTION

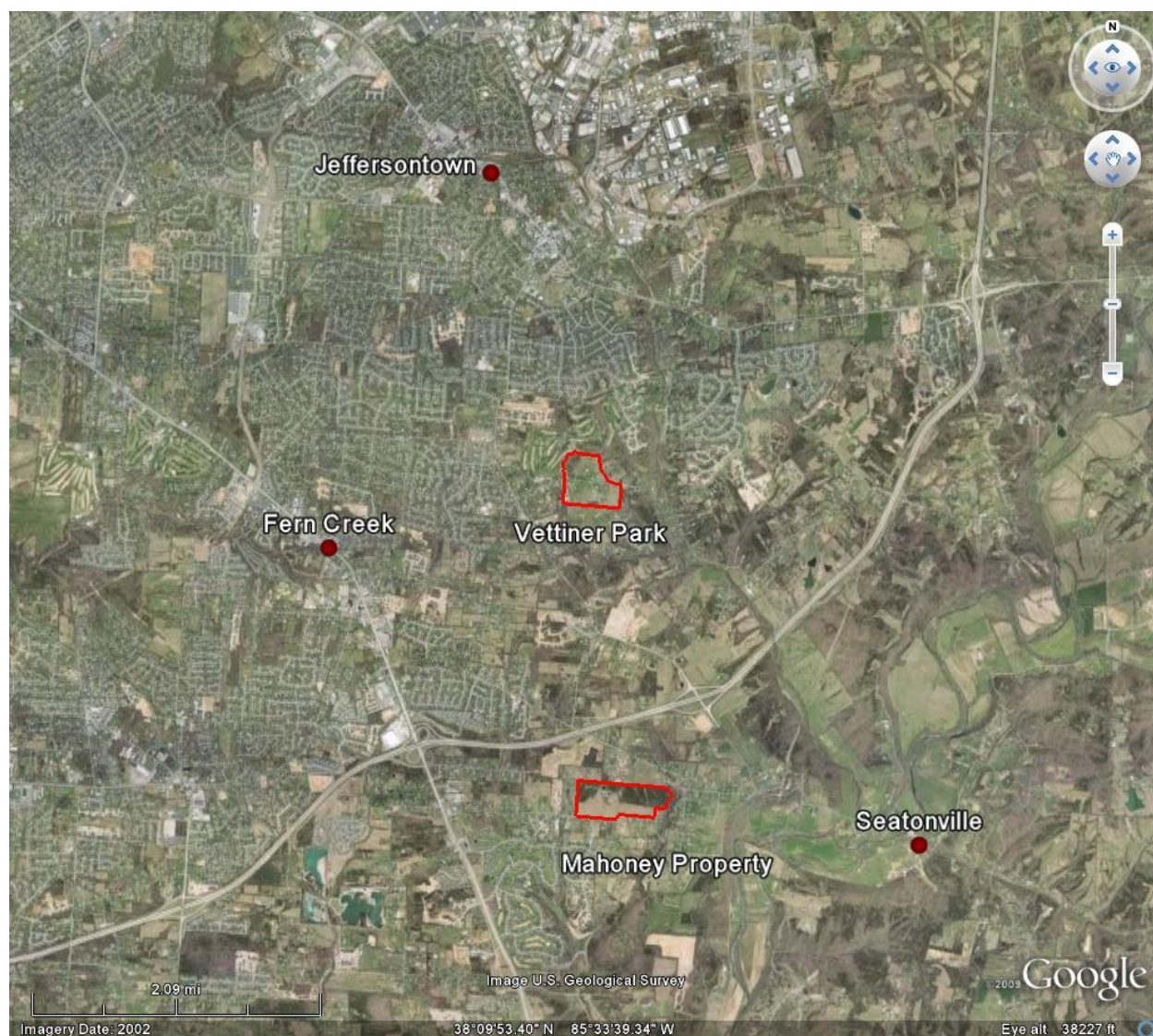
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### Project Location

Charlie Vettiner Park encompasses some 283 acres in an upland rural and suburban setting of southeastern Jefferson County (**Figure 1**). Situated in a rapidly developing area southeast of the city of Jeffersontown, it is surrounded by new residential subdivisions along with those created in the 1960s and 1970s. Several small streams, one of which is impounded to form a small lake, feed Chenoweth Run to the east (**Figure 2**). The park is located south of Taylorsville Road along Mary Dell Lane off Billtown Road at 5550 Charlie Vettiner Park Road, 40299 (**Figure 3**). Established in 1957, it was originally known as Chenoweth Park. Currently, Charlie Vettiner Park offers the following amenities and facilities: ball fields, basketball, disc golf, dog run, fishing lake, walking path, picnic shelter and tables, playground, restrooms, tennis courts, volleyball, and sail plane flying field. An adjacent 18-hole golf course was not considered as part of the area of potential effects (APE) for this project.





**Figure 1. View of eastern Jefferson County showing location of Charlie Vettiner Park.**



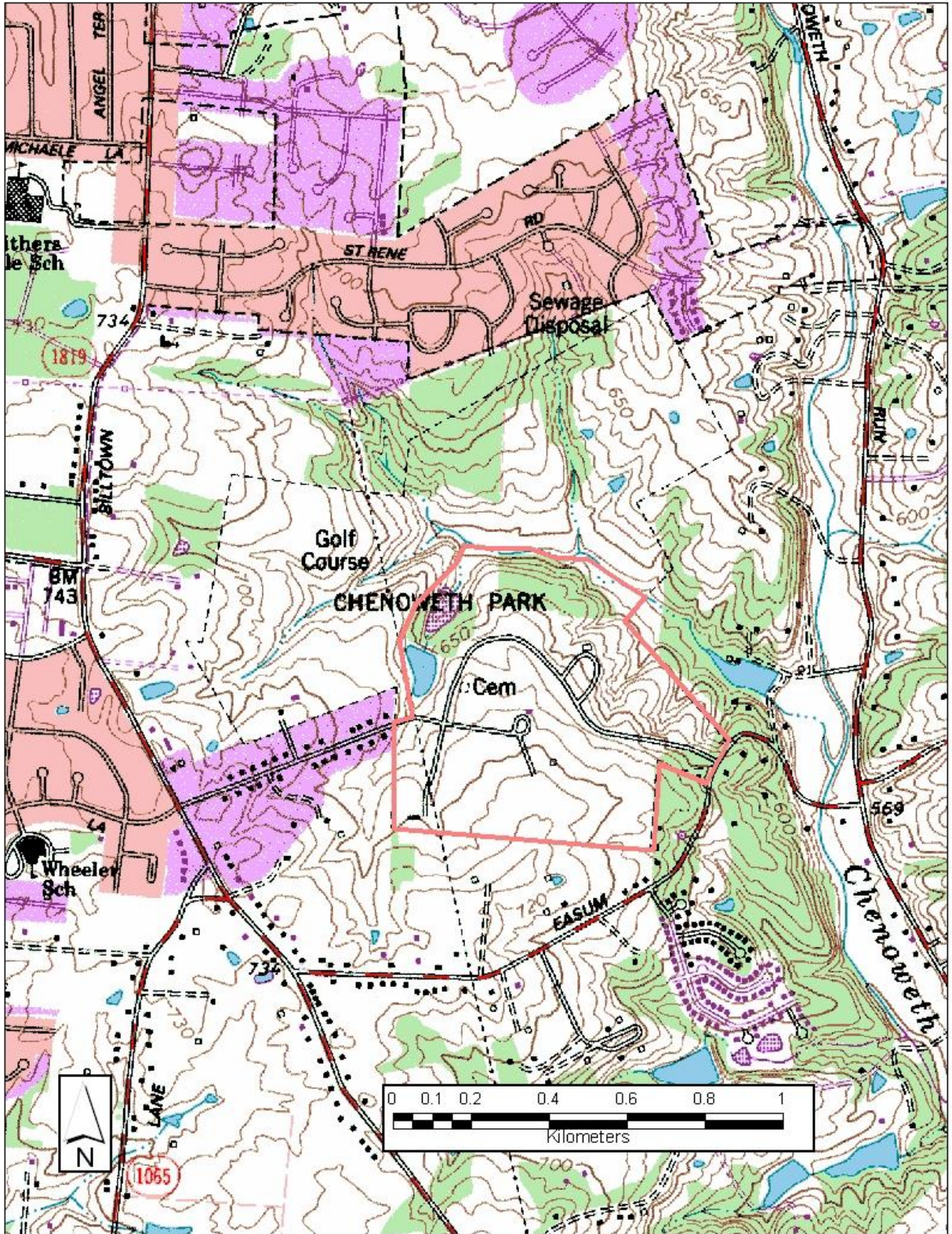


Figure 2. Segment of Jeffersontown, KY USGS 7.5' topographic map showing project APE.





**Figure 3. Entrance to Charlie Vettiner Park.**

### **Project Statement of Work**

This cultural resources study entailed the following tasks:

- Conduct a records check at relevant state and local agencies to compile an inventory of known or recorded cultural resources, both archaeological and historic, within the project area;
- Review drawings, aerials, historical maps, documents, and local histories for information on potential archaeological site locations;
- Conduct site visits to perform simple visual inspections of the project areas to assess the degree of historic disturbances and the potential for encountering intact archaeological remains;
- Prepare prehistoric and historic contexts specific to the project areas within southeastern Jefferson County;
- Provide management recommendations relevant to the need for future archaeological and historic field studies, if any; and
- Identify potential avenues for public interpretation of the cultural resources of the property.

In addition to providing narrative in summary form for the Master Plans, CIA prepared this expanded report detailing the cultural history of the project area. The report provides photo documentation of the project area and complete mapping of all known archaeological sites, previously surveyed areas, historic properties, and potentially sensitive archaeological areas.



Information regarding the specific locations of archaeological sites must be withheld from versions of this report intended for public consumption.

### **Findings**

As a result of this research, it was learned that no professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. There are no archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the OSA. As a result of this investigation, however, it is considered there is a moderate to high potential for undiscovered prehistoric sites and high potential for historic archaeological sites to be present within some areas of the park. Three historic archaeological sites were documented to be present within the boundaries of the park; one other site also is suspected. Documented locations include three residences and associated outbuildings identified on historic maps. These locations can be identified by the stone foundations still visible on the ground surface and/or sunken depressions. No historic structures, however, currently remain on the property. Informant interviews suggested there may be a springhouse located near or in the fishing lake; field reconnaissance confirmed its location. One stone monument is also located on the property. This monument was emplaced in 1985 to honor the contributions Charlie Vettiner made to park and recreation development. In addition to these resources, one small family cemetery related to the Frederick, Stivers, and Shadburn families is enclosed by fencing along Charlie Vettiner Park Road. No traditional cultural property has been identified within the park boundaries.

### **Project Scheduling and Staffing**

The project staff meets the requirements for professional archaeologists as detailed in the Secretary of the Interior standards. Ms. Anne Tobbe Bader, MA RPA served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Ms. Kathryn McGrath, MA RPA, Ms. Christina Pfau, Ms. Sundeia Murphy, and Ms. Bader performed the background research and literature review. Ms. Melinda King Wetzel, MA RPA prepared the graphics and conducted cemetery documentation. Additional biographical material pertaining to Charlie Vettiner was shared by Charlie Vettiner's granddaughter, Ms. Becky Walker. Field reconnaissance was completed by Ms. Bader, Ms. McGrath, Ms. Wetzel, Ms. Patricia Tobbe, Mr. Perry Harrell, Mr. Daniel Herth, and Ms. Nicole Coomer.

# 2

## Environmental and Cultural Contexts

The study of prehistoric and historic cultures extends beyond the study of the actual material remains of a society to provide an understanding of the ways in which that society interacted with its environment. Throughout time, the natural landscape has influenced human use, and was in turn affected by that use. This interrelationship is reflected in both the natural and cultural (standing structures, cemeteries, archaeological sites) resources of the area.

The cultural landscape approach provides a framework for understanding the entire landuse history of a property. It is the foundation for establishing a broader context for evaluating the significance of cultural resources, because the significance of any given cultural resource is not determined in isolation. Rather, it is achieved by examining the entire context of the landscape and interrelationships among its constituent components.

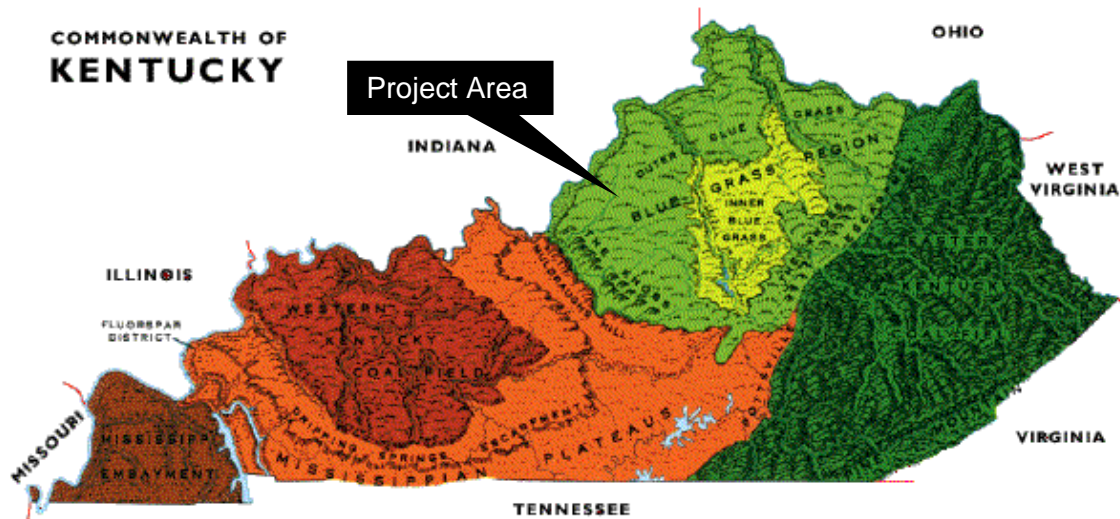
The cultural landscape approach attempts to identify linkages between cultural and natural resources. It is based on the analysis of the spatial relationships between natural and human features on the landscape. By looking at the distributions of cultural resources and their correlation with environmental factors such as landform, vegetation, drainage, etc., patterns in the locations of these resources can sometimes be defined. These patterns can then provide for more efficient management of cultural resources by better predicting where such resources are likely to occur.

### Environmental Context

The physical environment is one of many factors that influenced the cultural development of an area. An awareness of the natural setting and available resources of an area allows informed interpretations of cultural issues such as settlement patterns and sedentism, as well as resource utilization and exploitation. The following environmental context provides data on regional ecological patterns such as floral distributions and communities, regional geomorphology, soils, and hydrology. An understanding of the natural setting of an area allows informed interpretations on such cultural issues as prehistoric/historic settlement patterns, resource availability and exploitation, and more. The discussion is aimed at identifying those aspects of the natural environment that may have influenced the cultural development of the area.

### Physiography

Charlie Vettiner Park lies in rural eastern Jefferson County at the extreme western extent of the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region (**Figure 4**). Except for the valley along Floyd's Fork that runs generally northeast-southwest and is as much as 0.5 mile wide, the topography of this part of Jefferson County is comprised of gently sloping ridges or sloping narrow ridges separated by narrow valleys with strongly sloping to steep walls (Zimmerman 1966:7). Elevation is 710 to 600 ft AMSL. Within the park, relief is characterized by rolling hilltops and steep ravines along drainages. Some portions of the uplands, such as those covered by loess deposits, may be fairly level. Portions of these uplands may also exhibit sinkholes.



**Figure 4. Physiographic Regions of Kentucky.**

Eastern Jefferson County is drained by Floyd's Fork, a major tributary of the Salt River. The uplands are dissected by a complex of small creeks, such as Chenoweth Run, Razor Branch, and Shinks Branch (**Figure 6**) that ultimately empty into Floyd's Fork that drains an area of 122 square miles, or 31 percent of Jefferson County. Drainages at the Charlie Vettiner Park exhibit a radial pattern on the north, east, and south; headwaters of many intermittent tributaries to Chenoweth Run originate from the park's uplands.

### **Geological Resources**

The hardrock geology of the Jefferson County area consists of alternate layers of limestone, sandstone and shale, all of which range from a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness (Zimmerman 1966). The majority of the strata within the area have a slight tilt, exposing different formations at progressively higher levels. The tilt increases upwards from the southwest to the northeast, exposing older strata covered elsewhere by later Lower Mississippian-aged strata. Silurian and Ordovician-aged deposits of limestone and calcareous shale exist beneath the uplands of eastern Jefferson County (Zimmerman 1966:131). These deposits consist of Louisville, Sellersburg, and Jeffersonville Limestones, as well as Waldron Shale.

Identification of the underlying geological resources can provide information on the resources available to historic and prehistoric populations. Mapping for the area includes Silurian formations on the uplands and Ordovician formations exposed in stream valleys. From upper to lower, the Silurian formations include the Louisville Limestone, Waldron Shale, Laurel Dolomite, Osgood Formation and Brassfield Dolomite. The Ordovician Drakes Formation underlies these. Of these, the Brassfield Dolomite and the Laurel Dolomite are known to contain cherts exploited by prehistoric populations.

### **Soils**

Soils develop from five formational factors including the parent material, climate, relief, plant and animal influence, and time. The parent material of the Outer Bluegrass physiographic region includes alluvium on floodplains; alluvium and colluvium on terraces; and limestone, dolomites,

shales, and older alluvium on the uplands plains. Glacial outwash and glacial drift are additional parent materials in the northern part of this region.

Soils within the project area are contained within the Beasley-Fairmount-Russellville Association (Zimmerman 1966:6). Soils of this association occupy gently sloping to sloping hillsides and strongly sloping, steep hillsides over limestone. Beasley silt loam series soils account for about 45 percent of the association. These soils are deep and well drained (Zimmerman 1966:7). They typically have a surface layer of brown silt loam with a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. Excellent agricultural soils are found within this association in the valley of Floyd's Fork. For this reason, large farms (between 120-180 acres in 1966) are located within areas of this soil association. Development has been slow to come to this part of the county. However, more recently, upscale residential subdivisions have been sited in the area.

The local soils developed from limestone and calcareous shale bedrock as well as wind-blown loess additions (Zimmerman 1966). All had been in agricultural use until landuse changed to park status. Due to this landuse and the hilly terrain, some series have been eroded down to subsoil. Soils mapped for the parks are shown in **Figure 5** and summarized in **Table 1**. Soils in the majority of the park conform to the Crider silt loam. Nicholson silt loam developed upslope of the Crider; Beasley, Shrouts, and Faywood soils are located downslope.



**Figure 5. Soils mapped for Charlie Vettiner Park (NRCS 2008).**



**Table 1. Soil Types Typical of the Charlie Vettiner Park**

Parent Material	Soil Series and Map Unit	Landscape Position	Characteristics	Drainage Class
loess over limestone	Crider silt loam 2-6% and 6-12% slopes (CrB and CrC)	broad uplands	loess to 30 in (76 cm)	wd
	Nicholson silt loam, 2-6% slopes (NnB)	ridgetops	16-30 in (40.6-76.4cm) to fragipan	mwd
alluvium over limestone	Boonewood silt loam, occasionally flooded (Bo)	floodplains	silt loam to bedrock at 30-34 in (76.2-86.4 cm)	wd
calcareous shales and/or siltstones	Beasley silt loam, 2-6% and 6-12% slopes, eroded and severely eroded (BeB and BeC)	narrow ridges	upper horizons eroded away	wd
	Shrouts silt loam, 6-12% slopes, severely eroded (ShC3)	shoulder slopes of ridges	more shallow depth to bedrock than Beasley—20-40 in (50.8-101.6 cm)	wd
limestone and shale	Faywood silt loam, 12-25% slope, (FaD)	sideslopes	silt loam to silty clay	wd
	Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley complex, 25-50% slope (FsF)	sideslopes	silt loam to silty clay	wd
fill or disturbed land	Urban land (Ua, UagB, UmC)	various	various	

wd=well drained

mwd=moderately well drained

## Flora and Fauna

The diverse nature of the geologic and geomorphologic deposits in the greater Jefferson County area led to a diverse biological system. Historically, the Outer Bluegrass supported an array of plant and animal species, many of which have been driven from the area through urban development. The species present in the Outer Bluegrass region of Kentucky remained relatively constant until modern times when Europeans began to severely modify the regional ecology (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). The American chestnut, common during prehistoric times as a canopy tree, has been reduced to an understory tree by a blight introduced into North America in historic times (Kricher 1988:58). The black bear, bobcat, and other animal species are no longer found in Jefferson County. Populations of mink, fox, and most other animals have been reduced, due to the loss of habitat and hunting.

The area known today as Kentucky was once covered by Mixed Hardwood Forests at this time (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). This type of forest would contain a wide variety of forest communities. Oak-Hickory Forests would have been found in warm exposed areas, Beech-Maple Forests would occur in cool, moist shaded areas, and along streams and river valleys

Northern Riverine Forests would have been present (Kricher 1988:72). Oak-Hickory Forests commonly contain a wide variety of flora. The trees that may have been present historically include a different species of oaks and hickories, American chestnut, dogwood, sassafras, hophornbeam, and hackberry. Tuliptrees, elm, sweetgum, shagbark hickory, and red maple also may have been present, especially in moist areas. The understory may have contained mountain laurel, a variety of blueberries, and deer berry among other plants. Herbs may have included wintergreen, wild sarsaparilla, wood-sorrel, mayapple, rue-anemone, jack-in-the-pulpit, and trout lilies to name a few (Kricher 1988:57).

A wide variety of fauna would also have been present from the early Holocene to early historic times. Mammals that thrived in Oak-Hickory Forests may have included the gray squirrel, fox squirrel, whitetail deer, raccoon, beaver, woodchuck, a variety of mice, striped skunks, mink, otter, fox, black bear, and bobcats. Bird species would likely have included red-tailed hawks, ruffed grouse, great horned and eastern screech owl, pileated woodpecker, wild turkeys, and blue jay among others (Kricher 1988:12). A variety of ducks and geese also could have been present during the Fall and Spring migrations.

### **Climate**

Today, Kentucky has a temperate climate. Jefferson County has a wide range in temperature, rainfall, wind, and humidity throughout all seasons. In the county, the temperature rises to 90 degrees or higher on about 49 days in an average year, while a temperature of 100 degrees is reached only once a year in June, July, August or September. Freezing temperatures occur on about 92 nights an average winter and a daily freeze-thaw cycle is normal for cold weather. The average length of the growing season for the county, from the last light freeze in spring to the first light freeze in the fall, ranges from 200 days in the western part of the county to 175 days in the eastern part of the county. The average annual rainfall for Jefferson County is 41.32 inches with the wettest month being March averaging 4.59 inches of rain (Zimmerman 1966:131). The driest month of the year in Jefferson County is October with only 2.25 in falling on average.

### **Prehistoric Cultural Context**

Cultural change is a slow and continual process; therefore, archaeologists typically divide the long period of human history into regionally distinct cultural periods. As discussed below, archaeologists recognize four broadly defined prehistoric periods for the Eastern Woodlands. The sections below review the prehistoric cultural groups that may have been present in the project APE over the past 12,000 years. Each group occurred during specific periods of time and generally ranged across the Eastern North American woodlands. The temporal and regional variants within the Falls region, however, must still be discovered, analyzed and interpreted. Data recovered during the present project will aid these investigations. Overall, trends evident from the earliest (Paleoindian) to the latest (Mississippian) period include an increase in sedentism, increase in social complexity, and increase in dependence on agriculture. These trends have been explored by many in the social sciences such as Lewis Morgan, Leslie White, and Robert Wright (Wright 2000).

#### **Paleoindian Period (10000 to 8000 B.C.)**

Although the lithic material associated with Paleoindians is the earliest dated material recovered from humans in North America, it is also one of the most impressive. As with many cultural adaptations, the technology and the Paleoindians themselves had a long history of evolution in

the Old World before migrating to the New World. Artifacts found in both Old World and New World assemblages include fluted points, polyhedral cores, prismatic blades, and the *pièces esquillée*. Additional artifacts associated with Paleoindians include an extensive unifacial toolkit that included scrapers, gravers, and *limacés* (slug-shaped unifaces) (Dragoo 1973).

As the wealth of data from Paleoindian sites have accumulated, it has become apparent that groups prior to Clovis lived in North America. From Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft Rockshelter in the East to Pendejo Cave in the Southwest, dates prior to 10,000 B.C. have been documented. With regard to the Falls of the Ohio region, however, no conclusive evidence for pre-Clovis populations has been documented so researchers follow the Paleoindian subperiods defined by Tankersley (1996): Early Paleoindian, Middle Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian. Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations may lie within the 20,000 year old Tazewell deposits along the Ohio River or along the Salt River drainage.

**Early Paleoindian (9,500-9,000 B.C.).** The Early Paleoindian period is represented by magnificent Clovis spear points, polyhedral cores, and prismatic blades. Subsistence included megafauna such as the mammoth within prairie habitats and mastodons within forested habitats. Although there is scant archaeological evidence of Paleoindian social complexity, following arguments by Wright (2000), subsistence strategies that included procuring quantities of meat larger than one or two families could use quickly suggest higher levels of group cohesion and social complexity. Within Jefferson County, mammoth and mastodon remains have been found in Wisconsin gravel deposits at depths between three and eight meters (Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976:20). The earliest Paleoindian occupation may likely lie therein.

**Middle Paleoindian (9,000-8,500 B.C.).** The Middle Paleoindian period is represented in the Southeast by Cumberland, Beaver Lake, Quad, and Suwannee projectile point/knives (PPK). During this subperiod, local raw materials were chosen more often. Perhaps related to this expanded use of material type, reduction strategies included bipolar reduction. Artifact types associated with the Middle Paleoindian include *limacés*, and scrapers and gravers exhibiting a spur or protrusion. Longworth-Gick (15JF243) is one site within Jefferson County that contained evidence of Middle Paleoindian occupation.

**Late Paleoindian (8,500-8,000 B.C.).** The Late Paleoindian Period is represented by side-notched points such as Dalton. It is during this subperiod that the greatest change in mobility and diet occurred. During this subperiod, diet appears to have become even more varied as the climate became more temperate. Although some rockshelter sites contain evidence of Early Paleoindian Clovis occupations such as at Miles Rockshelter Site 15JF671 (Bader et al. n.d.) and Wolfe Shelter Site 15CU21 (Lane et al. 1995), the Dalton culture is often reported to be the first to routinely take advantage of rockshelters (Tankersley 1996; Walthall 1998).

Many items that were found in later prehistoric periods have not been recovered from Paleoindian contexts due to preservation. Cultural traits represented by that material culture were also assumed to be absent from the Paleoindian repertoire. Artifacts of botanical remains and bone or ivory ornamentation are some examples. Paleoindian material recovered from sites with better preservation such as rockshelters, bogs, and springs, however, are helping to change the picture of Paleoindian cultural adaptations.

Subsistence strategies of the Paleoindian populations, for example, have also become more complex as more data have been analyzed. Although often portrayed as relying predominantly on megafauna such as the mastadonts (some evidence comes from Loy and Dixon 1998), data

from sites with optimal preservation reveals a more complex story. From the earliest sites such as Cactus Hill, the exploitation of game such as rabbit, bear, deer, and elk was documented by blood residue analysis (NPS 2007a). Data from Meadowcroft Rockshelter suggest possible botanical resources used by Paleoindians included hickory, walnut, and hackberry (Carr, Adovasio, and Pedler 2001). As noted previously, as rockshelters were chosen as habitation sites more often during the Late Paleoindian time, data revealed a greater variety of patch resources were exploited than previously realized, particularly non-migratory forest-dwelling species such as squirrel and turkey or edge-dwelling deer (Walthall 1998).

As of the 1990 preservation plan, 24 Paleoindian sites had been documented for the Salt River Management Area. Site types include rockshelters such as Miles Rockshelter (15JF671), Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12), and 15Me32 as well as open habitation sites along the Ohio River such as Longworth-Gick (15JF243) (**Table 2**). Based on this data, Paleoindian sites may be encountered in area rockshelters or buried in floodplain deposits.

**Table 2. Sites with Paleoindian Evidence within the Salt River Management Area**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Cumberland PPK	Boisvert et al. 1979:282
15MD402	open habitation w/mound	Salt River	Clovis	Bader 2001
Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12)	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
15Me32	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary to Floyd's Fork	Clovis PPK	Bader et al. n.d.

### Archaic Period (8000 to 900 B.C.)

Over the course of the Archaic period, populations developed new cultural traits and adaptations, including the use of pottery and use of seed and grain crops. A more sedentary lifestyle can be interpreted from the use of heavy stone bowls and storage pits during this period. Three subperiods have been defined for the Archaic Period: Early Archaic (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000 B.C. to 900 B.C.).

**Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 B.C.).** A number of new styles of projectile points suggests regional cultural growth during the Early Archaic. Diagnostic projectile point types include Kirk Corner-notched, Charleston Corner-notched, and LeCroy Bifurcate. Beveling along blade edges, grinding along basal edges, and serrations along margins are common. Material types might include high-quality Galconda/Harrison County chert for Charleston Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader et al. n.d.) or Muldraugh/Knobs chert for the Kirk Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader 2001).

Hunting gear included the atlatl. Although the portions made of antler and wood deteriorate too rapidly to recover from most archaeological deposits, the lithic bannerstones do not. Having had much labor and energy put into their manufacture, these items also were often items of trade or



tribute. In addition, from sites such as Windover, Florida where preservation was exceptional, the Early Archaic assemblages had also included bone projectile points, the antler atlatl hooks, and wooden canoes (NPS 2007b). The Early Archaic component at the Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236) in Bullitt County yielded bone needles as well as an antler pressure flaker (Jeffries 1990).

A number of sites in the region provide comparative data for Early Archaic movements within Jefferson County (**Table 3**). According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Early Archaic sites in southwestern Jefferson County are most likely deeply buried along Ohio River terraces between 440 and 445 ft AMSL. In southeastern Jefferson County, Early Archaic deposits might be found within large floodplains of Floyds Fork or within rockshelters. Human remains may be encountered within these deposits.

**Table 3. Sites with Early Archaic Components near the Charlie Vettiner Park**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF138	open habitation		Kirk CN	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236)	rockshelter	Floyd's Fork	Ashworth CN	DiBlasi 1981
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Cooper Cave (15JF537)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk CN	Bader et al. n.d.
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary of Floyd's Fork	MacCorkle Thebes	Bader et al. n.d.
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Kirk LeCroy Kanawha	Boisvert et al. 1979:282 Collins and Driskell 1979

CN=Corner-notched

**Middle Archaic (6000 to 3000 B.C.).** During the Middle Archaic period, the climate became warmer and drier than today. Known as the Hypsithermal, this climate change led to vast changes in ecological conditions. Species that may have held on since glaciation or that had expanded into riskier microhabitats would have died out. Prairie ecosystems would have expanded eastward into a larger portion of Kentucky. Just as there are relic communities left from glaciation, there are probably relic communities left from the expansion of prairie habitats during the Hypsithermal.

Due to this environmental change, the natural resources available to the Middle Archaic people changed, leading to a marked change in residency and subsistence from the Early Archaic. This period of restricted natural resources gave rise to more permanent settlements, one indication of which is the presence of storage pits. Parry and Kelly (1987, in Andrefsky 2005) propose other clues in the lithic assemblage that indicate increased sedentism: less reliance on formal

tools, and greater use of retouch and expedient-use tools. Middle Archaic lithic assemblages fit this model.

Subsistence patterns also changed during this period of climate change. Across the Eastern North American Woodlands, Middle Archaic populations can be identified by their extensive exploitation of shellfish. Shell mounds and shell-laden horizons, in addition to the appearance of netsinkers and fishhooks in the Middle Archaic toolkit, document this change to riverine resources. In addition, mortars and pestles document the processing of mast resources such as walnuts and hickory.

Diagnostic projectile point types of the Middle Archaic period include Kirk Stemmed, White Springs, Stanly, and Morrow Mountain. Additional items in a Middle Archaic assemblage might include woven fabrics, atlatls, bone and antler tools, awls, red ocher, marine shell, and copper. Burials of canine companions have been documented (Lewis and Kneberg 1958).

Middle Archaic site locations are expected in rockshelters and lowlands in tributaries and main stream valleys. According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Middle Archaic sites also occur in surficial deposits along ridgetops. Based on evidence from tributaries of Floyd's Fork, a clustering of occupations within the same drainage is also expected. Sites containing a Middle Archaic component in Jefferson County are listed in **Table 4**.

**Table 4. Sites with Middle Archaic Component in Southern Jefferson County, Kentucky**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF214	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	Matanzas Big Sandy II	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Big Sandy Merom Brewerton Salt River SN	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Salt River SN Big Sandy	Granger 1985
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990

**Late Archaic (3000 to 900 B.C.).** During this period, populations increased, maintained even more permanent settlements, and developed new technologies. In the Southeastern United States, the first evidence of pottery, a fiber-tempered ware, can be attributed to Late Archaic groups. In the Falls of the Ohio region, diagnostic projectile point/knives include McWhinney, Karnak, Merom, Bottleneck, and Ledbetter. Raw materials used for these are usually poor-quality, local materials. A variety of groundstone tools have been recovered, including three-quarter grooved axes. Bone and antler tools are well represented from Late

Archaic sites, and include atlatl hooks, fishhooks, awls, pins, and antler projectile points. The extensive trade/tribute networks that were maintained as evidenced by the recovery of steatite, copper, and marine shell at Late Archaic sites suggest stronger leadership. Social stratification is also suggested by more extensive mortuary practices, such as found at the KYANG Site (15JF267).

Subsistence during the Late Archaic included oily and starchy seed crops such as lambsquarters (*Chenopodium berlandieri* Moq. ssp. *jonesianum*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* var. *macrocarpus*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) (Crites 1993; Gremillion 1995; Riley et al. 1990). Squash (*Cucurbita pepo* ssp. *ovifera*) also became domesticated. Within Jefferson County, archaeological evidence for the diet of Late Archaic peoples has come from sites such as Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10), Arrowhead Farm (15JF237), and Old Clarksville (12CL1). Floral resources included mast resources such as black walnut, butternut, and hickory. Freshwater resources included *Rangia* sp, an introduced snail species from the lower Mississippi Valley, drumfish (*Applodinotus grunniens*), and catfish (*Ictalurus sp.*) (Janzen 1971).

Late Archaic sites include a diverse range of types, including shallow, upland, lithic scatters; hillside rockshelter/cave sites; and deep middens along the major rivers (**Table 5**). Janzen (1977) proposed a settlement pattern of seasonal migrations between ecosystems. Granger (1988) follows this out and proposes that groups timed their migrations to be near the Ohio River for spring fish runs, used sites such as Lone Hill, KYANG, and Minor's Lane during the summer and fall, and, in southwestern Jefferson County, made forays into the Knobs to acquire fresh supplies of Muldraugh/Knobs chert. Janzen (1977) also proposes that Late Archaic subsistence strategies were scheduled in such a way as to enable the exploitation of several microenvironments, which thereby reduced the need for seasonal movement and led to increased sedentism. In addition to the storage pits typical of the Middle Archaic period, Late Archaic sites included features such as rock hearths and dark middens--further evidence of the decline in mobility.

In southeastern Jefferson County, sites containing a Late Archaic occupation are expected within buried deposits on terraces or floodplains along Floyds Fork and Chenoweth Run. Rockshelters may also have Late Archaic occupations. Although not expected on eroded ridgetops, an ephemeral lithic scatter is possible.

**Table 5. Selected Sites with Late Archaic Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	McWhinney Turkey-tail	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett, KYANG Stemmed) (n=26)	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett)	Granger 1985
Minor's Lane	open habitation			Granger 1988:168; Janzen 2008
KYANG (15JF267)	open habitation			Bader and Granger 1989; Granger 1988:168
Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10)	open habitation		McWhinney	Bader 2007; Janzen 1977, 2008

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF674	open habitation			Kreinbrink 2005
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River	McWhinney, Merom-Trimble, and Brewerton-like	Collins et al. 1979; Jefferies 1990
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River	Merom-Trimble	Collins et al. 1979; Jefferies 1990
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River	Lamoka Brewerton-like	Collins et al. 1979; Jefferies 1990
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Ohio River		Janzen 1977, 2008; Jefferies 1990

### Woodland Period (900 B.C. to A.D. 900)

Trends established in the Late Archaic, such as increased social complexity and inequality, coupled with sophisticated mortuary practices, continued during the Woodland and culminated in the Adena and Hopewell cultural traditions. In some ways, the Woodland lifestyle was a continuation of earlier Later Archaic and some cultural traditions spanned the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Technological innovations serve to differentiate the Woodland from the Archaic as a developmental stage. Among these is the manufacture and use of ceramics. The ungrooved celt replaced the Archaic grooved axe, and bone beamers took the place of endscrapers (Railey 1990:248, 1996).

The period is also noted by the appearance of social or ritual spaces aside from the domestic dwellings, including earthen enclosures and burial mounds. Upstream from the Falls of the Ohio, a complex social system labeled Adena appeared in the late Early Woodland around 500 B.C. and continued into the early Middle Woodland when it intensified into the Hopewell Tradition. The Woodland period is divided into Early (1,000 - 200 B.C.), Middle (200 B.C. - A.D. 500), and Late (A.D. 500 - 1000).

**Early Woodland (1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.).** Differences between Woodland sub-periods are largely distinguished by changes in ceramic styles. Early Woodland pottery is generally thick and grit-tempered; vessel exteriors exhibit cordmarking fabric impressions, or are plain. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered cordmarked Fayette Thick is representative of Early Woodland ceramic assemblages (Mocas 1995). Early Woodland projectile points include a variety of stemmed and notched types, including Kramer, Wade, Adena, Gary, and Turkey-tail, as well as Cogswell Stemmed (Justice 1987). Early Woodland sites in the Outer Bluegrass regions are found primarily along the region's rolling ridgetops particularly near springs and other critical resources (Railey 1996:85). Domestic structures varied in shape between oval, circular, square, and rectangular. To the east in the mountain regions of the state, these groups extensively exploited rockshelters and occupied many for long periods of time.

Although the emphasis of subsistence practices during this period remained on hunting and gathering, the continued development of the horticulture of weedy annuals marks a divergence from the earlier period (Railey 1990:250). Plant species in the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC) tended for their seeds included goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *jonesianum*), erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), maygrass (*Phalaris*

*caroliniana*), sumpweed (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Species propagated for their fruit include cucurbit (*Cucurbita* sp.). In addition, maize has been reported from a few Early Woodland sites in Ohio and West Virginia (Wymer 1992) as well as Kentucky at the Hornung Site (15JF60).

The regional phase identified for Early Woodland period is the Riverwood Phase. Sites in Bullitt and Jefferson counties containing an Early Woodland component are summarized in **Table 6**.

**Table 6. Sites with Early Woodland Components near Charlie Vettiner Park**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Riverwood/KOA (15BU33)	rockshelter	Salt River		Janzen 1977; Bader 2007
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Salt River/Ohio River	Salt River plain (grit-tempered, thick, undecorated)	Janzen 1977
15JF214	open habitation	Pond Creek	Adena and Motley PPK's	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF311 15JF316 15JF322 15JF325	open habitation	Ohio River	Adena or Motley PPK's	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins et al. 1979
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	contracting stemmed	Bader et al. n.d.

**Middle Woodland (B.C. 200 to 500).** The Middle Woodland period is largely marked by changes in ceramic style. While Early Woodland pottery was thick and crude, some Middle Woodland ceramics were designed for ritual or ceremonial use and exhibited thin walls and elaborate decorations (Muller 1986:84-85). Middle Woodland ceramics include conoidal and barrel-shaped jars with flat, rounded, or pointed bottoms, with plain, cordmarked, dowel-impressed, or fabric-impressed surfaces. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered, cordmarked Fayette Thick ceramics became less numerous and limestone-tempered Falls Plain become more prevalent (Mocas 1995). Decoration in the form of nodes, zoned incised punctuation, or incised dentate stamping have been recovered from sites of this period (Railey 1990:251, 1996:89). Projectile points typical of the period include expanded-stem points and shallow-notched points, including Snyders, Steuben, Lowe Flared Base, Chessser, and Bakers Creek (Railey 1990:252). Middle Woodland peoples continued to rely on hunting, gathering, and an intensified form of horticulture that emphasized the native plant species of the EAC. Wymer (1992) found that the Middle Woodland populations relied more on these seed crops than later groups. In addition, maize has been recovered and dated from the Harness Mound in Ohio (Wymer 1992). These additions to the diet may have had repercussion throughout the social, political, and economic spheres, changes that are discussed below.

Settlement patterns appear to change through time, with small, scattered settlements occurring early in the period and an increase in nucleation associated with larger base camps later in the

period. Ritual spaces, including Adena tradition burial mounds and later Hopewell tradition earthen enclosures are associated with Middle Woodland sites (Railey 1990:251-252, 1996). Large-scale mound construction is indicative of significant community effort and politically complex, ranked societies. Social stratification also is evident by the burials, which were becoming increasingly more elaborate. Although Clay (1992) had argued Adena political systems were not controlled by chiefs or “Big Men”, Wright’s (2000) interpretation of the role of Big Men to solidify intra-group identity and inter-group détente appears to apply to the Adena. The logic of non-zero sum games found in Wright (2000) is actually foreshadowed by Clay’s conclusions of Adena manifestations in the Ohio Valley:

*. . . it is suggested that cooperative mortuary ritual in Adena, most importantly the construction of burial mounds, reflects just this tendency for dispersed social groups in the time period ca. 400 B.C.-1 A.D. to buffer local shortages in goods within a larger social environment becoming more densely populated and competitive. Through alliances with other groups, patterns of potential economic reciprocity were established and access to dispersed environmental resources...was assured, cemented.... Finally, the grave goods represent items of exchange, payoffs preserving symmetry in reciprocity between exchanging groups (Clay 1992:80).*

These alliances are visible in the archaeological record by the exotic materials found on Adena and Hopewell sites. Characteristic artifacts include the following: gorgets, incised stone and clay tablets; platform pipes; barite and galena bars; copper earspools, bracelets, and beads; and bone and shell beads (Webb and Snow 1974).

The temporal division between Adena and Hopewell earthworks is not as well defined in the Bluegrass as it is farther north along the Ohio River. Researchers are increasingly treating Adena and Hopewell sites in Kentucky as a single ceremonial tradition (Railey 1996:97-101) or as an organization type (Clay 1991). Within the Falls of the Ohio region, the Middle Woodland Adena/Hopewell manifestation is identified as the Zorn Phase. Sites containing Middle Woodland components are summarized in **Table 7**.

**Table 7. Sites with Middle Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	Crab Orchard ceramics	Mocas 1976
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	prismatic flake blades, dentate stamped sherd, Falls Plain ceramics, and Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992
Zorn Avenue (15JF250)	open habitation	Ohio River	“Hopewellian elements” Falls Plain ceramics Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992 Janzen 2008

**Late Woodland (AD 500 to 900).** The transition between the Middle and Late Woodland periods is poorly understood. The Late Woodland period is generally perceived to be a period of decline in the importance of the ritual that characterized the Middle Woodland period. Earthwork construction stopped and long-distance exchange collapsed dramatically (Railey 1996:110). Late Woodland societies apparently developed along different lines regionally, but all seem to have



depended initially upon the exploitation of local wild resources and the domesticated plants of earlier times. The cultivation of maize characterized the latter portion of the period. Unlike the nucleated villages of the Newtown Phase in Ohio (Railey 1991), Late Woodland societies in the Falls of the Ohio area were small and dispersed and located in a variety of environmental settings. Sites containing a Late Woodland component in Jefferson County, Kentucky are summarized in **Table 8**.

**Table 8. Selected Sites with Late Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky**

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Mocas 1976; Bader 2007
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	Rowe/Bakers Creek shell-tempered ceramics	Bader 2007
McNeeley Lake Site (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader 2007
SARA Site (15JF187)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1995
Muddy Fork Site	open habitation	Beargrass Creek	Lowe Flared Base; Madison Triangular; sandstone/quartz tempered cordmarked ceramics	Janzen 2004, 2008
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader et al. n.d.
Custer Site (15JF732)	open habitation	Ohio River	Limestone-siltstone tempered cordmarked ceramics; Lowe Flared Base ppks	Murphy and Bader n.d.

Late Woodland artifact assemblages do not differ significantly from those of the Middle Woodland, with the exception that there is a lack of ceramics decorated with Hopewellian motifs and other ceremonial or exotic objects (Railey 1990:256). Late Woodland ceramics are generally cordmarked jars with little decoration.

Projectile points initially consisted of expanded-stemmed points such as Lowe Flared Base. With the technological development of the bow and arrow, however, small triangular arrow points appeared. Odell (1988) proposed that experimentation with the new technology began much earlier—around A.D. 1—and that many of the first arrows were flakes. Seeman (1992), on the other hand, suggests the first culture to use the bow and arrow was the Jack's Reef Horizon around A.D. 700. Whether this is reflected in data from the Falls of the Ohio remains to be seen.

Subsistence continued to rely predominantly on hunting and generalized gathering, but the plants comprising the EAC continued to be important. It is during this period that maize becomes more important in the diet, as does cucurbits (squash) over most of the seed crops of the EAC. Only goosefoot and sunflower continued to be propagated (Wymer 1992). In place of the starchy seeds,

Late Woodland populations included “sumac, elderberry, raspberry, honey locust, and others” in their diet (Wymer 1992:66).

### **Mississippian (A.D. 900-1838)**

As population densities across North America reached threshold levels and inter- and intra-village social structures became more complex, a chiefdom-level social system developed. This social system developed as one village (and one person/group within that village) became more economically and politically influential among surrounding villages. The Mississippian chiefdom system coalesced at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Its influence encompassed vast portions of North America, including the Falls of the Ohio. Significant research questions that may be addressed by new data from Jefferson County include the relationship between Mississippian groups living within the Falls of the Ohio area and those at the Mississippian heartland near present day St. Louis. In addition, the relationship between the local Mississippian groups and the Fort Ancient groups upstream near present day Cincinnati is another important avenue of research. Perhaps the Falls of the Ohio served as a buffer zone between the two contemporary groups; perhaps the area saw much conflict between the two.

The Mississippian period has been divided into two sub-periods: Early Mississippian (A.D. 900-1300) and Late Mississippian (1300-1700). The following summarizes data from Lewis (1996). Artifacts diagnostic of the Mississippian culture include new lithic tools such as notched hoes that exhibit bright polishes from their use in maize agriculture and shell-tempered ceramics that were made into new forms like jars, salt pans, and hooded bottles. Ceramic decorations characteristic of this period included incising (later) and red firing (earlier).

Settlement patterns typical of the Mississippian culture consist of fortified villages with secondary hamlets in the outlying areas (Kreisa 1995). Within the primary village, a platform mound and plaza area became the center of religious and political influence. Structures within villages reflected social inequality as well as craft specialization. Mississippian houses can be identified by their rectangular rather than round footprint, trench manufacturing technique, and wattle-and-daub debris.

Subsistence practices are one of the most recognized changes occurring during this time period. It is not until the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures come to rely upon maize as a major staple that subsistence practices change from hunting, gathering, and horticulture to agriculture. As mentioned previously, however, maize had been brought into the upper Ohio Valley earlier. In addition, as Yerkes (1987) emphasizes, subsistence practices from previous periods continued and some technologies from the previous periods were adapted to the new practice. Plant knives used with EAC domesticates help make the leap to an agricultural-based society smoother.

The sudden collapse of Mississippian culture is attributed to the introduction of European diseases by the 1500's, with much of the demise occurring between A.D. 1500 and 1700 (Lewis 1996). Data from the Falls of the Ohio region may provide information on whether this demise happened here concurrently with villages to the west.

As at Otter Creek (Hale 1981), Mississippian houses could be encountered in floodplain settings near Charlie Vettiner Park. **Table 9** summarizes sites with Mississippian components in the Falls of Ohio region.



**Table 9. Sites with Mississippian Components in the Falls of the Ohio Region**

Site	Site Type	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143 15JF214	open habitation	projectile points	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF306 15JF323 15JF327 15JF331	open habitation	projectile points	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Green Street (15JF95)	mound	mound	Young 1910, in Bader 2007
Prather Site (12CL4)	mound	platform mound	Munson and McCullough 2006
Shippingport Island (15JF702)	open habitation	ceramics	French and Bader 2004; French et al. 2006

### Historic Cultural Context

The land that became Kentucky was inhabited by a number of historic Native American tribes, including the Chickasaw in the western portion, Shawnee through the central portion, and Cherokee through the Cumberland River valley but primarily in the eastern portion of the state. The Shawnee, for example, had had a substantial village at the mouth of the Cumberland River around Smithland. From about 1710, this western Shawnee group was pushed out by allied Cherokee and Chickasaw. The resulting migration led across the state to West Virginia, with many semi-permanent settlements throughout the central portion of the state. Throughout the 1730s and 1740s, these groups continued to migrate northward to the Scioto River valley in Ohio (Mahr 1960).

Native American presence during the early historic period most often consisted of scouting parties, hunting parties, and raids. In addition, native groups continued to exploit resources such as the salt licks and the abundant wildlife. The ever-increasing flow of non-natives into the region was an intrusion that proved impossible to stem. Raiding during the period from the 1780s to 1790s was especially active, particularly for the northern area of the state. During the Revolutionary War, British agents encouraged the harassment of settlements in Kentucky. One appalling example is the 1781 Long Run Massacre in eastern Jefferson County, which had been instigated by British trader Alexander McKee and Mohawk Joseph Brant. Many natives in this 200-person force were Huron, a tribe also from the northeastern U.S (Kentucky Genealogy 2008; Painted Stone Settlers, Inc. 2008).

After the close of the Revolutionary War, however, participants and the motives behind skirmishes changed. Many of the raiding parties that scoured Kentucky after the war consisted of Shawnee and other Ohio tribes in retaliation for deeds committed by George Rogers Clark's campaigns into the Ohio country, including the 1782 destruction of villages at Chillicothe and Piqua Town. Other atrocities such as the Gnadenhutten Massacre of converted Moravian Delaware Indians by other parties in 1782 likewise led to increased friction throughout Kentucky, including Jefferson County.

Shawnee claims to the territory that became Kentucky were ceded to the Virginia colony after Lord Dunmore's War and formalized in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 (Ohio History Central

2008). Cherokee claims to Central and Eastern Kentucky were ceded to the North Carolina colony in 1775 with the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture 2008). Today, although no federally recognized tribe is identified within Kentucky, consultation with or notification to interested parties is necessary during many governmental procedures, particularly with reference to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (King 2008).

Euro-American historic exploration of the area began during the 1770s. The Falls of the Ohio area, at present day Louisville, was surveyed in 1773 by Captain Thomas Bullitt. The area was re-examined the following year by John Floyd. Around 1775, Thomas Denton led a surveying party into the Salt River country. By the time the American Revolution erupted, pioneer leaders including Bullitt, James Harrod, Daniel Boone, and Michael Stoner were establishing small settlements in the interior of Kentucky (Kramer 2001).

Land grants spurred settlement. An early documented settlement occurred in July 1776 when Samuel Pearman of the Virginia-based Shane, Sweeney, and Company travelled to the mouth of Salt River. The party claimed several thousand acres along the Ohio and Salt rivers (Kramer 2001). General George Rogers Clark landed at Corn Island at the Falls of the Ohio in 1778 with a regiment of troops and several families. Shortly afterwards, Clark and his regiment left behind the families on Corn Island as they began their campaign in the Illinois country and eventually captured the British forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. A year later, the settlers on Corn Island moved to the Kentucky mainland and established the town of Louisville (Kramer 1980:41-51). Among the families in the group was the Chenoweth family, who later influenced the development of Jeffersontown (Pirtle 1909).

Kentucky remained part of Virginia until 1792 at which time it was incorporated. Jefferson County was one of three original counties of Kentucky. Named for Thomas Jefferson, it was originally created in 1780 by the Virginia General Assembly. The population of the county originally concentrated around the Falls of the Ohio River. Rivers and streams provided the easiest and earliest routes of transportation for early travelers. These, along with buffalo traces and Native American trails served as the primary arteries of travel. At those places where streams and roads intersected, villages became established. This occurred not only because of the intersection of various routes but because it was in these locations that goods and passengers were loaded and unloaded as they changed the mode of conveyance (Kramer 2001:59). Settlement soon extended into tributary streams such as Beargrass Creek, and by 1780, six fortified stations were established along its banks.

### **Early Settlers**

Among the earliest landowners in the vicinity were those of the **Tyler** family. According to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) records, Edward Tyler, Sr. was born in August 9, 1719 in Ann Arundel County, Maryland. After a few relocations in Maryland and Virginia, he moved to Kentucky in 1780 (Jobson 1977:12). He married Nancy Ann Langley in Upper Marlboro, Frederick County, Virginia in about 1750. According to the LDS records, their ten children were born in Maryland or Virginia between 1751 and 1769. They included:

- Robert Langley (c. 1751-1815 or 1840)
- Elizabeth (Betsy) (b. ~1753, 1756, or 1761)
- Delilah (1755 or 1765 to 1797)
- William "Walking Billy" (1755 or 1756 to 1836)

- Nancy (b. ~1757 or 1763 to 1838)
- Mary (b. ~1761 or 1769)
- Priscilla (b. ~ 1765 or 1769)
- Ellen (Eleanor) (b. ~1765 or 1767)
- Edward Tyler, Jr (1767 to 1840)
- Moses (1769 to 1839)

At least four of the sons—Moses, Robert, William, and Edward Tyler Jr.--settled in the area near what would become Jeffersontown. Edward Tyler, Sr. had received a 1,000-acre Revolutionary War grant. Stern (1986) documents Edward Tyler, Sr. obtaining land in 1785. Robert obtained land from his father in 1789, and Moses Tyler settled on land to the north in 1792. Moses Tyler obtained additional land to the north and west from his brother William in 1794 and from William Goose in 1801. The land of Moses Tyler eventually became the Blackacre Nature Preserve through a donation from the McCauley Smith family in 1979. Here, a stone house, stone springhouse, and log barn dating to the 1790s are attributed to Moses and his wife, Phoebe. A whiskey distillery is known to have been on the property, as were quarries, a smokehouse, loom house, possible slave quarters and slave cemetery, corn crib, and windmill pump (Stern 1986).

After Moses' death, the property was transferred to son Presley and his wife, Jane. The large brick residence at Blackacre was built by them in 1844 (Stottman 2000). One of the structures on the property has reportedly been used as a stagecoach inn during their tenure on the farm. Farm roads of today were thought to have been important transportation corridors from the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike (now Taylorsville Road) northward (Stern 1986).

The estates of these Tyler families continued to remain rural in character and continued as agricultural property types through to the twentieth century. In the 1980s, the properties of Moses Tyler, Robert Tyler, and Edward Tyler, Sr. were documented and nominated to the NRHP as the Tyler Settlement Historic District (Stern 1986). The age of significance was noted as extending from 1790 to 1930. Areas of significance included transportation, exploration/settlement, and architecture. Within this district is included the Moses Tyler-Presley Tyler Farm (JF298), The Robert Tyler Farm (JF259), the Tyler-Sweeney Farm (JF260), and the Tyler Settlement Transportation System (JF689). They do not appear to have been evaluated during preparation of the 1990 NRHP context, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930 (Thames 1990).

Peter and James **A'Sturgus** both appear to be early settlers in Jefferson County. In the spring of 1780, Peter A'Sturgus built a station on land owned by Col. William Christian on Beargrass Creek. Today, this area is home to the Oxmoor Shopping Center (Hammon 1978:157). The A'Sturgus family made contributions to the Jeffersontown area as well—Chenoweth Run had once been called Asturgus's Run, possibly after a James A'Sturgus (Jobson 1977). Early land warrants to Alexander Breckinridge in 1792 refer to Asturgus's Run as does the 1819 map of the county by Munsell (Thomas 1971:42). Prior to 1792, however, the stream had had another name—Elk Run, so called in 1779 by Squire Boone and Harrod (Jobson 1977:6). According to records of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Peter A'sturgus appears to have been born in 1756 or 1759 in Jefferson County, Kentucky or Nelson County, Virginia (more likely). James A'Sturgus is recorded as born in 1749 in Jefferson County, Kentucky, but this too appears to be a very early date to have been in Kentucky. Peter married Nancy Tyler, daughter of Jeffersontown landowner Edward Tyler; the couple had one daughter—Margaret Asturgus--who was born about 1781 in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

**Richard Chenoweth** is another early settler who had a great amount of influence on the early development of Louisville and the outlying area around Jeffersontown. According to records of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Richard Chenoweth was born in 1734 at Chenoweth Manor in Baltimore County, Maryland. Some records suggest his heritage traces back to Charles Calvert, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Baltimore. He had served as a captain under George Rogers Clark and also served as a sheriff; he was with Clark when the first settlement at Corn Island was established in 1778 (Pirtle 1909). Chenoweth was instrumental in finishing the building of the second, larger Fort Nelson in Louisville in 1782 (Hammon 1978; Jobson 1977). Chenoweth claimed 2000 ac along a tributary of Floyd's Fork, but his claim overlapped with that of Col. William Fleming. Fleming won the land, but Chenoweth's name became associated with the waterway. In 1771, Chenoweth married Margaret (Peggy) McCarthy in Jefferson County, Kentucky. All of their children were born there; they included the following:

- Gideon (b. 1772)
- Mildred (~1774-1835)
- Jane, (b.~1776)
- Levi (~1779-1789)
- Naomi (b.~1780)
- Margaret (~1781-1781)
- Tabitha (b.~1783)
- Mary (b.~1785)
- Ann (b.~1792)
- Thomas (b. 1775)
- James P. (1777-1852)

The Chenoweth family's experience has been highlighted often as an exemplary early frontier experience in Kentucky—exemplary as in an example of the tragedy that frontier life in Kentucky could entail. Although much of Kentucky had been settled by American settlers, Native American groups to the north and west continued to harass the stations and cabin sites surrounding Louisville. The year 1789 saw a number of forays into the Pond Settlements from Indiana around the Salt River drainage (Pirtle 1909). Other forays came from the east, including one to Chenoweth's station east of Middletown. Here, the family and six militiamen holed up in the stone springhouse. Native forces, however, overtook the structure. One son, two daughters, and two militiamen were killed. Richard was wounded, and Peggy was tomahawked and scalped (Hammon 1978:165). Richard lived until 1803; Peggy lived until 1825.

A number of other settlers were influential in the development of the Jeffersontown area. William **Goose** Sr. arrived in Jeffersontown around 1790 from Pennsylvania. Originally, his name is believed to have been Wilhelm Gantz (Johnston 1997; Greater Jeffersontown Historical Society 2008); plausible genealogical lines trace back to York, Pennsylvania and then to Germany. In Jeffersontown, William found employment as a wheelwright, wagon maker, and furniture maker. His property included a home on the northwest corner of Watterson Trail and College Drive; additional lands lay near Rehl Road and Blankenbaker Lane (Johnston 1997). The large **Blankenbaker (Blankenbeker)** family also came into the area at about the same time.

The **Hoke** family appeared on the scene from York, Pennsylvania around 1795. Members included Revolutionary War veteran Andrew Hoke and sons Jacob Hoke (1771-1843) and Adam Hoke. Andrew purchased Colonel Frederick Geiger's 400-acre property and constructed a stone house in 1799. Andrew Hoke was influential in the formation and development of the German Reformed Presbyterian Church. According to LDS records, the Hoke family came from

Manheim Germany and settled in York, Pennsylvania. Jacob's wife, Catherine Reissinger (var. Rissinger) (1780-1832) was also from York, Pennsylvania. They married in 1799 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and had one son, another Jacob Hoke (1807-1876). This Jacob married into the Brentlinger family, marrying Rosanna Brentlinger (1807-1876) in 1831.

### **African American Population**

According to Kleber (1992), African American populations entered Kentucky during the years of early exploration as slaves. Slaves represented a large portion of the population with wealthy Virginians owning the best lands and the most slaves (Yater 1992:465). By the time of the first census, 1790, the population of African Americans in Jefferson County included 903 slaves and 5 freemen (Hudson 1999). Almost from the beginning, the African American population was higher in the Louisville area than in the rest of the state, although the average slave-holding family in the Louisville area owned just 4.3 slaves—a much lower number than the averages for North Carolina (6.7), Maryland (7.5), and South Carolina (12.1). The largest percentage of African American population prior to the Civil War was in 1820, when the 4,824 slaves and 29 freemen comprised 38.1 percent of the Jefferson County population.

In the Louisville area, industries using slave labor included hemp plantations such as Farmington, saltworks such as Mann's Lick, and riverboats such as the *Rob't E. Lee*. Much of the time, this was a labor force rented from a slave master. Construction of the Johnson/Bates house, built between 1842 and 1851, was one brick home in the area using rented slave labor (O'Malley 1987). Other times, slaves in Louisville were permitted to hire themselves out; jobs might have included waiters in area hotels, musicians on riverboats, work in factories, work as blacksmiths, and bricklayers in construction work (O'Brien 2001:825-826). Jobs also have been documented by the insurance companies that offered policies for slaves; insurance policies were issued to owners in Jefferson and Shelby counties for slaves working as firemen or servants on steamboats travelling to New Orleans, in the logging industry, and in agriculture (California Department of Insurance 2008). Slave schedules, census data, and wills provide insight into African Americans living and working on area farms. The 1860 slave schedule included only seven slaves owned by a John Shadburn in District 2, including four female individuals aged 55, 23, 12, and 3; and three male individuals aged 19, 16, and 6. No additional information on these individuals was encountered.

The education of the rural Jefferson County African American population was a high priority during the early twentieth century. Funds for the construction of new schools devoted to African American education were obtained from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald was a quarter-owner of the Sears Roebuck Company. His philanthropic endeavors supported many Jewish and African American causes, including five schools in Jefferson County beginning in 1920 (Greater Jeffersontown Historical Society 2008). Based on the vision of Booker T. Washington, the schools emphasized vocational training and self-help initiatives. A community was required to raise a portion of the funds necessary. In 1929, funds went to the Jeffersontown Colored School (Turley-Adams 2006), (JF686), which had been started in a church basement in 1875. The new Rosenwald-funded school was located at 10400 Shelby Street and later became the home of the Alexander-Ingram School and Standard Electric Company. It became a NRHP property in 1985 (Greater Jeffersontown Historical Society 2008).



## Religion

Religion was an important facet of early settlers' lives, although it has been estimated that, prior to 1800, only 10% of citizens actively attended church (Crews 1987:33). Prior to establishing a church building, area residents often met at one another's homes for service. For many years, services at home or at the church building were conducted by circuit riders. The oldest congregation is that of the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church, who began meeting at a residence in 1792 (Jobson 1977). The first building for this congregation was a structure built in 1797 on land donated to Moses Tyler by William Fleming. This church was located south of Charlie Vettiner Park east of Billtown Road where Chenoweth Run Cemetery is located. Early members included the Tyler, Donaldson, White, Freeman, Brant, Applegate, and Seaton families. One African American, Jack, is reported to have moved from the Cedar Creek Baptist Church in Nelson County to this one; it was not known if Jack was a freeman or slave (Johnston 1994). One of the earliest cemeteries in the area was established here. John Mundell, who died in 1806, holds the unfortunate distinction of being the earliest interment at Chenoweth Run Cemetery (Johnston 1994).

Over the following 200 years, the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church had many changes, including a split into two separate churches. During the early nineteenth century, many churches split during the Great Revival or Second Great Awakening as there were two rival leaders—those following Thomas Campbell and son Alexander and those following Barton Stone. Issues at the time included evangelism and constraints imposed by the denominations of the time. Those in the movement sought freedom from human-imposed doctrines and rituals. Followers of the Campbells were known as Campellites or Disciples of Christ; those following Stone were known as Stoneites or New Lights (Restoration Movement 2008). By 1832, these two movements merged, but the unification does not seem to have penetrated Jefferson County quickly. It was not until 1850 that Chenoweth Run Baptist Church split into Cedar Springs Church of Christ, located near the intersection of Billtown and Seatonville Roads, and Cedar Creek Church of Jesus Christ, which relocated to Bardstown Road. The latter became the Cedar Creek Baptist Church in 1892 and is known as such today.

Churches in the area formed by African American congregations included the First Baptist Church, the Union Church, and St. Paul's Methodist Church, which was built on the site of the previous Union Church in 1886 (Johnston 1997). The Union Church had been constructed on land given for the purpose by Peter Funk in 1848; men from other churches who served as trustees of the Union Church included James T. Stratton, John R. Moore, and William Tyler (Jobson 1977:60).

In Jeffersontown, one of the earliest churches was the Lutheran Church, begun in 1795. In 1798, this church included a log structure and cemetery at 9705 Taylorsville Road. In 1818, members included Valentine Conrad, the Funk family, the Jacob Brentlinger family, Blankenbakers, Goose family, Yenowines, Zilhart, and Augustus Frederick. In 1799, however, this church also split with a number of the congregation beginning the German Reformed Presbyterian Church. Trustees in this church included Daniel Ammer (Omer) and Adam Hoke; members included Funk, Kalfus, Leatherman, and Evinger (Jobson 1977; Johnston 1997).

## Civil War Activities

Kentucky had a unique position during the Civil War. Although the state was a Union state, many believed Louisville could maintain neutrality (Yater 1979). Many supported the

Confederate cause. Southern Jefferson County was no exception. Many in the area joined Confederate troops; these appear to include John Shadburn and William Bell of the Jeffersontown area and George Ash, Moses F. Johnson, and Jacob Cyrus Johnson of the Fern Creek area. Others such as Noah Cartwright served in the Union army. Individuals that actively supported the Confederate cause risked losing their property. A number of acts issued between 1861 and 1864 confiscated property in Confederate states and from Confederate individuals. These included the First Confiscation Act in 1861, the Second Confiscation Act in 1862, and the Captured and Abandoned Property Acts 1863 and 1864. Many of these acts, however, were repealed in 1865 (Bush 2008a). Had these acts been enforced, many in the Jeffersontown area would have lost property or been prosecuted.

During the Civil War and afterward, guerilla bands also spread through the area seizing supplies; many of these had been associated with Capt. John Hunt Morgan--Morgan's Raiders. Much of the activity of these bands occurred in Brandenburg, Boston, New Haven, and Bardstown (Bush 2008b). Area residents believed to have served with Morgan was George W. Ash of Cedar Creek/Ashville and Moses F. Johnson of Fern Creek (Johnston 1994:12; O'Malley 1987:23). After Morgan's death in 1864, these bands became marauding gangs with little leadership; these were particularly prominent in the area between 1864 and 1865. Over the years, Morgan's Raiders and other bands robbed individuals, pilfered goods, burned railroad bridges, captured steamboats, and damaged telegraph lines.

A gang reportedly related to Sue Mundy (Jerome Clarke), and possibly Henry Magruder, travelled through the area robbing and wreaking havoc in 1864 (Wheeler 2007). From Seatonville, the gang travelled to Fern Creek, to Buechel, and then toward Jeffersontown—possibly along Six Mile Lane, which had many productive truck farms. They were stopped by a posse led by Oliver Curry, whom they had robbed earlier. It is likely that it was during this excursion that a Union soldier was killed near Jeffersontown by a gang associated with Sue Mundy. As a consequence, four Confederate soldiers were publicly executed in accordance with General Burbridge's Order Number 59. Published in July of 1864, Order Number 59 was described early on as “a stream of golden sunshine” to quell unruly gangs but quickly became a “reign of terror” (Bush 2008a). This execution in Jeffersontown reinforced sympathies with the Confederate cause and fostered continued conflict with Union supporters. Magruder and Clarke were finally caught and hung in 1865.

After the Civil War, many in Louisville still sympathized more with the Southern cause. For those in Jeffersontown, the execution of the four Confederate soldiers due to Order Number 59 was remembered. For those in Louisville, the occupation by northern troops did not always go well. Troops were often unruly. Resentment built up. On the periphery of the urban area, tensions still ran high between those on the two sides, particularly in the early years after the war and even more specifically on July 4<sup>th</sup>. One tragic example of this tension was the death of John Seabolt at the 1866 Fourth of July picnic (Jobson 1977).

In the following years, many plaques and monuments to Civil War veterans were established. Four of these in Jefferson County became listed in the NRHP, including the John B. Castleman statue, the Confederate Martyrs Monument (**Figure 6** and **Figure 7**), the 32<sup>nd</sup> Indiana Monument, and the Union Monument. Another plaque dedicated the Cherokee Golf Course to Confederate Capt. William Hunt (Jefferson County Archives 2009).



**Figure 6. Confederate Martyrs Monument located in Jeffersontown Cemetery.**





**Figure 7. Monument for the Confederate Martyrs.**

## **Communities**

Towns in the vicinity of Charlie Vettiner Park grew up in different ways. Many of the earliest towns in the area grew up around the estates of wealthy landowners such as the Tylers. Some, such as Seatonville, grew up around an industry such as the Mundell/Funk mill. Others grew in a more haphazard way along the turnpikes as did Fern Creek and Fisherville. Often, these towns evolved through many stages, and names have changed over the years (**Table 10**). Old maps, wills, and deeds often refer to these former names.

**Table 10. Summary of Early Names for Geographic Features in the Area**

<b>Name Known Today</b>	<b>Previous Name(s)</b>
Billtown Road	Funk's Mill Road
Seatonville Road	Beulah Church and Seatonville Road (1913 Atlas)
Taylorville Road	Louisville and Taylorville Turnpike
Jeffersontown	Brunerstown
Seatonville	Malott (mid-1800s to 1919)
Chenoweth Run	Elk Run (by Squire Boone, by 1779) A'Sturgus Run (after James or Peter A'Sturgus, late 1700s)
Fisherville	Curreys (ca. 1833 after the postmaster); renamed to Fisherville in 1845 or 1847

**Jeffersontown (Brunerstown).** Jeffersontown was founded in 1797 by **Abraham Bruner** of Pennsylvania. As described by Wade (1959), there was a flurry of town-building activity on the frontier during the late 1700s. Many migrated from Eastern states to found their own town. It was also in 1797 that Philip Buckner founded nearby Middletown. Both settlements were in the eastern section of the county, which is not surprising considering the land in southwestern Jefferson County consisted of low-lying and flood-prone river plains. The town was known for a while as Brunerstown after Bruner, who was of German descent. The town was laid out in 1805. Farming, both small farmsteads and large plantations, played a significant role in the early development of the area. By 1860, small farms predominated and a number of agricultural associations were formed. Agriculture remained important until the post World War II spread of urbanization (Yater 1992:466). In 1882, Jeffersontown had a population of about 350.

**Fern Creek** was originally settled in 1778 when James Guthrie obtained a Revolutionary War grant. By 1841, his 1200 acres were divided amongst his heirs (*Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* 1989). The location was also a stagecoach stop on the way to Bardstown. Then, in 1838, the route became a turnpike and included tollgates in the Fern Creek area.

With its abundance of productive farms and its strategic location along the Bardstown Pike, Fern Creek was visited often by both Union and Confederate troops. A Confederate training camp was thought to have been located west of Bardstown Road near the Bullitt County line (Wheeler 2007). Bush (2008a) identifies a few camps located in southern Jefferson County. Camp James was an encampment of the 9<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania. Camp James was located "fifteen miles from Fern Creek"; its exact location was not mentioned. Camp Hay's Spring was located on Mt. Washington Road; the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky and 23<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry had camped there. Camp Browne was also located near Camp James on Fern Creek. Camp Sigel was another camp in southern Jefferson County; its exact location was not known. Perhaps in addition to these, Thomas (1971:116) depicts an image of a "pro-Secessionist State Guard [that] held its first encampment on the County Fair Grounds in August, 1860".

Local landowner Noah Cartwright enlisted in the Union army as a captain and returned to Fern Creek as a lieutenant colonel. His regiment, the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, was active from December 14, 1861 to its mustering out in Louisville on January 14, 1865. During this service, the regiment participated in conflicts from Kentucky to Alabama, including Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree creek, and Jonesboro. During 1862, the regiment occupied Bowling Green, advanced to Murfreesboro, and participated in the capture of Huntsville. By October, they were back in Kentucky countering Confederate General Bragg's invasion. It would not be surprising if the 15<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry also passed through Fern Creek on its way to Perryville. After Perryville, the regiment was sent south again until it returned to Louisville in 1865 (NPS 2009).

Activity in the Fern Creek area was most intense in 1862 prior to the battle of Perryville. By the fall of that year, Confederate General Kirby Smith had taken Frankfort and Lexington; Confederate General Bragg's troops occupied Bardstown. In a diversionary maneuver that succeeded in confusing his opponents, US General Buell sent a small force toward Lexington and Frankfort and as many as 58,000 troops toward Bardstown (Sanders 2005). On October 1, 1862, some or all of these Union troops moved south through Fern Creek. Among them appears to have been the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry, who camped at Fern Creek and was involved in a skirmish with a Confederate outpost. Bush (2008a:71) states: "At Fern Creek, Union soldiers overran a Confederate outpost. Thirteen miles out, on the Bardstown Pike, five hundred Confederate cavalymen attacked the 60<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry. In a field, Union soldiers captured four hundred Rebel prisoners and marched them toward Louisville." It is not surprising that Federal troops encountered a Confederate outpost at Fern Creek; the home of Jacob Johnson was known to have Confederate sympathies; Union guns were trained on the home for a portion of the war, probably during 1862 or afterward (O'Malley 1987).

(Wheeler 2007) puts the October 1 skirmish at Hawkins' Oakdale farm across from Glenmary. This source suggests it was the 4<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry that met with 500 Confederate cavalry. Wheeler suggests at least some of the Federal troops withdrew back north along Bardstown Road, but were thought to have buried fallen Union soldiers on Oakdale Farm property. Another encounter is reported to have occurred October 3, 1862 in Mt. Washington, with the Federal advance continuing south to Bardstown the next day. There, they encountered the 8<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry (Bush 2007). It is presumed these troops continued on to the Battle of Perryville, which took place to the east on October 8.

After the Civil War, many residences and businesses continued to be located along the Bardstown Road corridor, and the Fern Creek area became known as Stringtown until about 1870 (Ryan 1972). During a preliminary survey of the cultural resources of Floyd's Fork, Granger (1982) summarized "stringtowns" as follows:

"a community form found throughout Kentucky. Stringtowns first appeared in Kentucky in the 1780's, growing along the major pioneer trails, and later, along the principle roads in areas of moderate-sized farms, but are rarely found in either very poor or very wealthy rural areas. A stringtown typically consists of houses, a few stores, perhaps a church or two, and a school, all located along a single main street. Occasionally, they were platted into formal towns and intersecting side streets were added."

During the early twentieth century, many from the city rode the interurban out to visit the area and enjoy a Sunday dinner at the Nicholson Hotel. The Nicholson Hotel originally had been built by Noah Cartwright, a prominent area farmer. Later, Mrs. Lillie Nicholson became famous for her cooking and many celebrities came to visit (Ryan 1972). According to this article, celebrities



included “Al Jolson, Lana Turner, Babe Ruth, and Jack Dempsey”. Although the interurban line ceased in 1933, the hotel remained open until 1962.

**Hikes Point.** Hikes Point lies in an area that was settled in 1791 by George Hikes, a Revolutionary War veteran. Hikes was born thirty years previous in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Jefferson County on land he purchased from William Meriwether, after serving in the Revolutionary War with James Cook's Company of Fourth Battalion of Militia. He was married to Barbara Oleweiler, and had four sons: John, Jacob, Andrew, and George and three daughters. Hikes built and operated grist and saw mills as the community developed. In addition, a cloth industry developed in the early 1800s.

Hikes built several homes on his land in eastern Jefferson County. These include a stone home named Two Mile Town. The structure that is now occupied by St. Michael's Antioch Church is one of the original stone houses of the Hikes Family. A small family cemetery is located along Hikes Lane on the grounds of this house. Later this structure was willed to Andrew Hikes, George's youngest son (Jefferson Count, Kentucky Will Book 2, page 484.) Another of the extant original Hikes family houses is currently occupied by John E's Restaurant at the corner of Bardstown Road and Hikes Lane that opened in the 1980s. This structure incorporates a nineteenth century log cabin. Portions of the log walls have been covered with plaster, but some are exposed and can still be seen. A larger Hikes family cemetery lies to the south side of the building.

The early 1900s saw development claim much of the land surrounding the Hikes homesteads. This accelerated after World War II. Roy McMahan purchased the Eberle family farm in the area in 1946 and built several subdivisions and shopping centers. Since that time, Hikes Point has long been a strong retail area (Wikipedia, accessed January 2009).

**Fisherville** is an unincorporated town situated along the banks of Floyd's Fork in eastern Jefferson County. It was settled in the early nineteenth century primarily by farmers from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The town was originally called Curreys (around 1833) after the first postmaster, Edward Currey. The town was renamed for Robert Fisher<sup>1</sup> in 1845 or 1847 (Rennick 1984:101; Kleber 2001:293). Robert, along with his father John Fisher, came to the area in 1835 and established a five-story grist mill (archaeological site 15JF551) as well as a sawmill (historic structure JF672) along the banks of Floyd's Fork (Meyer et al. 2007). The mill was razed in 1920, and its timbers used to construct a livery stable (Runyon 1989:46).

The development of the small community was similar to other “stringtowns”. Settlement occurred along a three quarters of a mile stretch on Old Taylorsville Road where it crossed Floyd's Fork between English Station Road and Fisherville Road. One half of the town contained the business, while the residential areas lay in the other (Kleber 2001:293). However, the Fisher mill was the most important commercial and industrial establishment along Floyds Fork, and the success of the Fisher milling operation and the economic vitality of Fisherville were directly linked for almost three quarters of a century (Meyer et al. 2007).

Of interest to this investigation, Peter Smith acquired Robert Fisher's mill in 1864 and later sold the property to Henry Smith (Meyer et al. 2007). The Smiths were a prominent local family, and almost certainly related to the family interred in Shakes Run Cemetery. In 1874, Smith sold the Fisherville mill property out of the Smith family. It was purchased by Stephen Beard, who

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<sup>1</sup> Some sources say Richard Fisher (Meyer et al. 2007).



continued to operate the mill as its last owner until 1914. Upon the decease of Beard, both the mill and Fisherville entered a decline. His heirs sold the property in 1921, and the mill was demolished shortly after (Meyer et al. 2007).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Fisherville was booming. In addition to other business enterprises, the town was a popular resort destination for Louisvillians. The arrival of the Southern Railroad in 1888 provided an easy ride to the town. Two hotels were present, namely, the Curry Hotel and the Blue Rock Hotel. The latter hotel was established as a health spa when townsfolk discovered mineral waters in the locale. Visitation declined after 1914 when the mineral water well dried up. Both hotels were eventually demolished, and rail service discontinued. Later attempts to revive the town's reputation with Louisvillians as a recreation place failed, although Floyd's Fork continued to draw the local fishermen and women. River camps grew up along its bank; ruins and probable archaeological deposits remain along the stream in Floyd's Fork Park.

The town was bypassed by new Taylorsville Road in the early 1980s, apparently sealing the town's fate (Kleber 2001:293). The area continued to be a magnet only to anglers and local youth. Local folklore remained rich in ghost legends, particularly pertaining to the stunning railroad trestle over Pope Lick Creek. With stories of ghost trains and goatmen, the area was a draw for playwrights and filmmakers as well as area youth. Ron Schildnecht produced *The Legend of the Pope Lick Monster* in 1988, and Naomi Wallace's *Trestle at Pope Lick Creek* became a 1984 movie as well as a play.

Today, the Fisherville area is growing again. Businesses that supply the traffic from Louisville to Taylorsville Lake are prosperous. The Eastwood fire department has constructed a new station, and an industrial park has been developed nearby on English Station Road (Runyon 1989:46). In addition, the continued development of the Floyd's Fork drainage for recreational sports such as canoeing and fishing will no doubt reinvigorate the community. Part of the City of Parks initiative, canoe launch and take-out spots at William F. Miles and Floyd's Fork Park have been completed and used since 2007.

**Tucker Station.** Tucker Station was a depot location on the Southern Railway line in 1910. Many remember the grocery store located in the village that served those on the outskirts of Jeffersontown. Information on the Tucker family was provided by family genealogist, Vicki Mitchell. The Tucker family included Hazael Tucker (1806-1875) and his wife, Nancy Cooper Tucker (1814-1896); sons Charles Tucker (1839-1923) and Albert Tucker (1848-1928); and daughter Frances Rebecca Hart Tucker (1841-1912). Pictured in **Figure 8** are Nancy Jane Cooper Tucker; two of her sons, Albert and Newton Tucker and their wives; two grandchildren, Albert's sons William Virgil and Thomas Alonzo; and a great-grandchild, Owen Day Tucker (1891-1957).



**Figure 8. The Tucker Family. Courtesy of Tucker descendant Vicki Mitchell.**

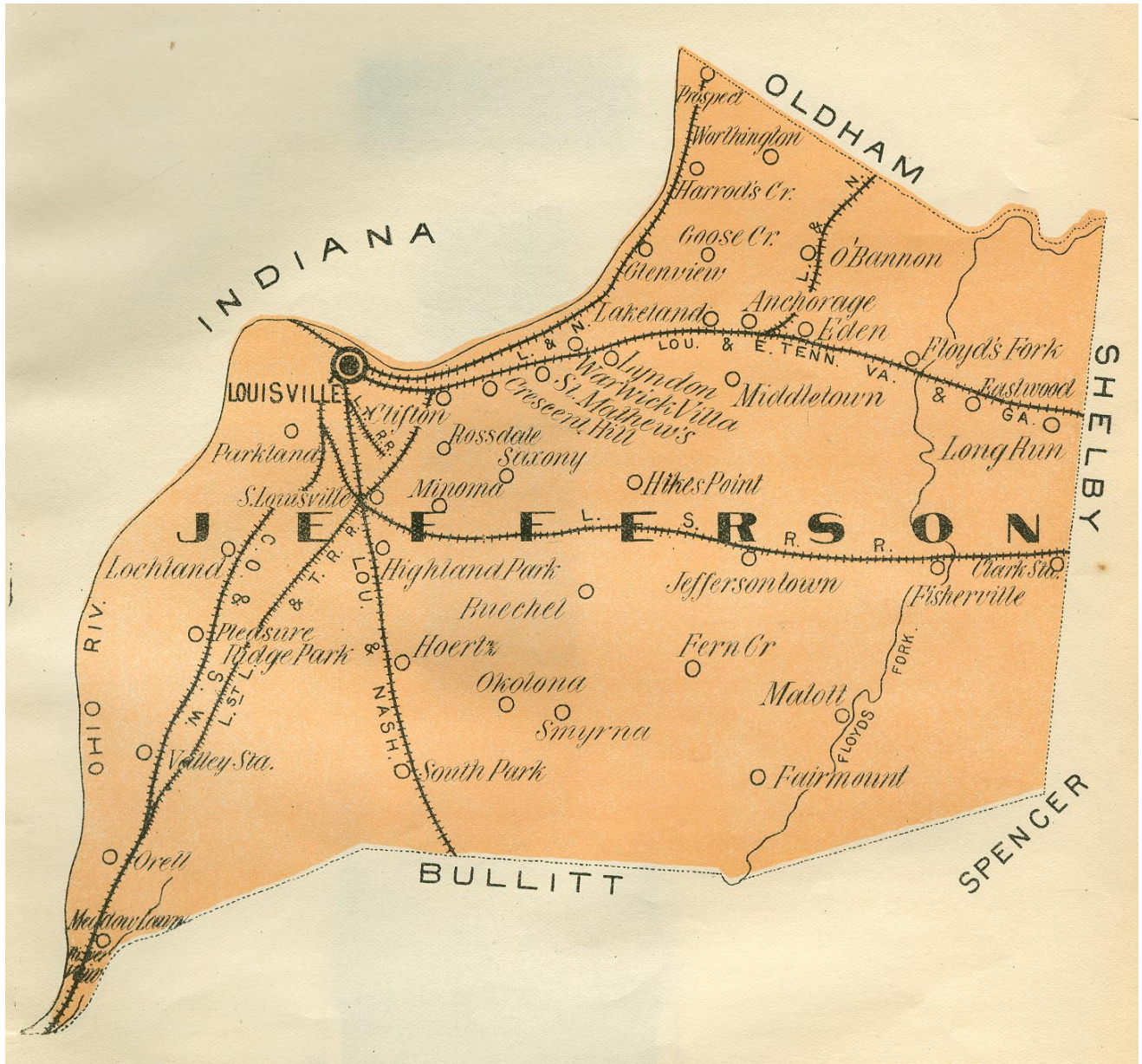
In the front row, left to right are: Owen Day Tucker and Nancy Jane Cooper Tucker. Standing in the back row, left to right are: William Virgil Tucker (1874-1944); Thomas Alonzo Tucker (1876-1914); Albert E. Tucker (1848-1906); Effie Ella Barnett Tucker (1860-1931); Newton Minor Tucker (1851-1936); and Mary C. Jones (1848-1911).

### **Transportation**

Construction on the Louisville and Taylorsville Pike was begun in 1849 under the direction of Mr. Andrew Hoke. During this time, stagecoach companies competed for business; at times, this competition became less than friendly. Along these stagecoach lines, businesses complementary to the operation sprung up. Barns offered water, feed, and replacement horses. Taverns served many important functions, including meetings that today occur at libraries, community centers, law offices, or boardrooms often occurred at the local tavern. Two of the most famous were Cross Keys Tavern in Shelby County and Bell's Tavern near Mammoth Cave (Coleman Jr. 1935). During the latter half of the nineteenth century, many problems arose throughout the state with the semi-private companies that ran the turnpikes (Clark 1977). Many, such as Bardstown Road, ceased operation during this time. This was also the time that stagecoach runs were dying out, as many passengers chose to travel by the railroads instead of by stagecoach (Coleman, Jr. 1935).



**Railroad.** Railroad systems proliferated after the Louisville & Nashville was chartered in 1850; in addition to L & N, companies included the Chesapeake & Ohio and one called the Lou. & E. Tenn., VA, & GA line (**Figure 9**). During the early twentieth century, companies included Southern Railway, the Illinois Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The Southern Railway line ran south out of Louisville then east through Buechel, Jeffersontown, Tucker Station, Fisherville, and Shelbyville. This line, in combination with the interurban line, helped Jeffersontown grow.



**Figure 9. 1895 Railroad Map showing communities in southeastern Jefferson County.**

**Interurban.** During the early twentieth century, an interurban rail line shuttled people and supplies between Louisville and its periphery. Jeffersontown was the first of five lines built by the Louisville & Interurban Railroad Company (L&I); service extended from May 2, 1904 to December 1, 1932. By 1911 the Louisville & Interurban had merged with the Louisville & Eastern and become the Louisville Railway (Calvert 2001:418). Lines such as those to

Jeffersontown operated on an hourly schedule; passengers could board a car at the local loop and ride to the downtown terminal located at Jefferson Street between Third and Fourth Streets (Calvert 2001; Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). Interurban lines that once ran alongside Taylorsville Road are visible in **Figure 10**.



**Figure 10. Photo of Charlotte Blankenbaker standing where Sprowl Road is now. The Buchanan House (the blue Blankenship Dance Company house) is behind her on Taylorsville Road, and the interurban tracks can be seen on the ground behind her (Permission of Tom Lovett).**

From Jeffersontown, stations included Owing, Sub Station (located at 4545 Taylorsville, now Schumann Antiques), Lowe, Lennert, Breckinridge Loop (located at Bowman Field), Doup's Point (located at the intersection of Bardstown Road and Taylorsville Road), City Limits, and Terminal Station (Wyatt 1928). **Figure 11** shows the line and also gives an idea of how rural the area was during this time.



Seventy years after their demise, discussions of reviving light rail systems such as the interurban lines pervade many budget and planning meetings. Moving the working population into and out of the Louisville center without dependence on automobiles is a problem every urban center must face as it becomes larger and more congested.



**Figure 11. Interurban line that ran to Jeffersontown in 1907. Courtesy of the University of Louisville Special Collections, A. W. Terhune Collection, ULPA 1987.70.47, <http://digital.library.louisville.edu/u?/kyimages,43>**

## **Industry**

Jeffersontown had many shops and craftsmen. Metal items were worked by tinnerns and blacksmiths. Stores selling hardware included that of E.G. Hewitt in 1915. A feedstore was essential to a town amidst an agricultural region. The creamery in town was located on the corner of Watterson Trail and Billtown Road (Johnston 1997). Here, dairymen Charles D. Tyler & Sons would sell their buttermilk and butter. A roller mill processed coal, plaster, and cement in 1910. Citizens need the help of tailor Frederick Stucky and weaver Zeria Stivers for their apparel and Valentine and William Conrad for their crockery (Jobson 1977).

**Mills.** Jeffersontown boasted several mills. One mill was located in Jeffersontown across from the intersection of Watterson Trail and College Drive. This mill was owned by William Goose, Jr. and Henry Woolet (Johnston 1997). Augustus Frederick built mills just below the town around 1800. By 1882, the stream powering the mill was barely strong enough to turn the grindstone, *“such having been the effect of clearing the lands on the creeks and rivulets”* (Williams Volume II, 1882:23). August Frederick’s mills are believed to have included a sawmill and a gristmill; he also operated a distillery on Chenoweth Run (Frederick 1976; Johnston 1994:11-12). According to these sources, August Frederick is believed to have received 266 acres from Alexander Breckinridge in 1797. The mills were built on opposite sides of Chenoweth Run; the distillery was well-known in the area for making peach brandy.

Early mills located in Seatonville were important to the area. The Mundells had established a mill in Seatonville sometime prior to the Funk brothers’ purchase of it in 1792. According to LDS records, John Mundell (Mundel, Mundle) was born in 1752 in New Castle County, Delaware and died in Jeffersontown in 1806. He is interred at Chenoweth Run Cemetery (Johnston 1994). Exactly when the mill was first built is unclear, but the mill provided necessary supplies to area residents, particularly those in Jeffersontown.

Many sources have Peter and his brothers John and Joseph coming to Kentucky in about 1792 and taking over the operation of the Mundell mill (Johnston 1997:25; Williams 1882). According to LDS records, John Funk was born in 1767 in York, Pennsylvania. John Funk married Margaret Yenawine in 1802 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and died in Jefferson County in 1817. These records identify a Peter Funk as being born in Jefferson County, Kentucky on August 14, 1782, but his relationship to the Funk family of Seatonville is unclear; the date appears to make him too young at the time of mill ownership. Peter Funk is known to have served in the Battle of Tippecanoe with the Battalion of Kentucky Light Dragoons in 1811 (Johnston 1997:25). The old mill was replaced in 1832, and was believed to have been operating until 1876 (Williams 1882). Billtown Road had once been called Funk’s Mill Road.

**Pottery.** Historic records and 20<sup>th</sup> century newspaper accounts indicate that Valentine and William Conrad operated a pottery located in "downtown" Jeffersontown on the corner of Water and Main streets, now Watterson Trail and College Street (Jobson 1977), on the same lots occupied by a historic house known most commonly as the Seaton House. This tends to be confirmed by a 1936 newspaper account (Taylor 1936) that details the discovery of a mass of broken pottery dating to the early days that were found during repairs to the Seaton House located on Lots 59 and 60 of the city. The description of the find is not inconsistent with that of a waster pile. Much later, in 1974, another newspaper article reports the discovery of the kiln itself during the construction of an addition to the same house (Anonymous 1974). Recent investigations by Corn Island Archaeology LLC confirmed the presence of a redware operation during a public archaeology demonstration during the 2008 Gaslight Festival. Nothing is recorded in the histories or literature regarding the actual operation of the pottery, nor are there any written descriptions of the wares produced. However, archaeological investigations have revealed that the Conrads produced a type of redware heretofore unknown to Kentucky. The redware consisted of colorful slip-trailed redware in the Germanic tradition seen in the Mid-Atlantic states. Deep pie plates, bowls, pitchers, and jars were produced decorated with a variety of floral and sinuous line motifs. In addition, undecorated, utilitarian jars and other vessel forms were also produced. The wares of Valentine Conrad are said to have been traded as far south as New Orleans (Bader 2002:91-107).

## Agriculture

**Truck Farming.** The practice of truck farming—growing a surplus to be sent off to markets by the railroad or by truck—was a significant part of the culture of southern Jefferson County's agricultural area. In order to place the Charlie Vettiner Park within this larger culture, a summary of truck farming is pertinent.

A September 22, 1901 *New York Times* article summarized the rise of truck farming across the country at that time. During the late 1800s, this change in agriculture was due to three factors. First, farm families were able to grow more produce than they needed. Second, the railroad system was well-developed and more efficient. Third, the development of refrigerated cars allowed produce to be transported farther. "Many millions of dollars have found new investment and thousands of people employment" state the article. According to the article, the average truck farm size across the nation ranged from 75 to 100 ac, but even 10-ac patches were profitable. It was typical for truck farms to grow up around urban centers with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia being typical markets. Similarly, truck farms grew up on the periphery of the Louisville urban area. South of Louisville is the area known as the Wet Woods. Although swampy at the time of early exploration, adequate draining left a soil rich in nutrients.

During the early 1900s, truck farming crops generally consisted of easily transported items—"lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, spinach, tomatoes, beets, and parsnips"; cabbage in particular was a popular transport (*New York Times* 1901). In the Jeffersontown area, however, crops included apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and especially strawberries. Other crops included onions and wheat. The 1906-1907 *Kentucky Hand Book*, produced by the Department of Agriculture, stated:

The territory lying from eight to fourteen miles from the city is largely devoted to fruit growing and truck gardening. The small fruit industry is very extensive and no place in the world raises finer berries than those grown in Middletown, Jeffersontown, and Fern Creek region. Strawberries are grown at Fern Creek in 1899 and exhibited in Louisville, seven of which would fill a quart box. Farming proper is carried on quite extensively in portions of the county, but the whole county is rapidly being occupied by fruit-growers and truck gardeners (Vreeland 1908:482).

Notable families cultivating these types included Fegenbush, Breckinridge, Kaufman, Johnson, Tobbe, Korfhage, Martin, and Mogan. Families involved with truck crops specifically included the following: "Swan, Schneiters, Fegenbush, Farmers, Bates, Hags, Bryant Williams, Blair, Edward Schafer, Tobbe, Peers, Smiths, Stouts, Zeiglers, S. Anderson, Seabolt, Ash, Briscoe, Reinsteadler, George Schureck, Moses Johnson, Bischoff's, E. C. and J. Miller, other Millers, Slaughter, Woodrow, Shakes" (Fern Creek 1976:208). Notable farms near Jeffersontown included a number of large truck farms located along Six Mile Lane, such as those of Dravo and Bryan. Frank and Margaret Seabolt Dravo bought their farm on Six Mile Lane from Valentine Conrad in 1858. The Dravo family founded the Diamond Fruit Farm, the largest fruit farm in Jefferson County (Johnston 1997).

Consequences of the agricultural trend begun by small family-run truck farms have been varied. For better or worse, some land that had previously been cheap became more expensive (*New York Times* 1901). In addition, more produce could be obtained out of season, which would be better for consumers' health. These trends that started in the late 1800s, however, led to the agribusiness years of the mid- to late twentieth century. Disadvantages of such a system included produce developed for transport rather than taste, a loss of family farms that was the

basis of truck farming, and a degeneration of soil quality. Finally, in more recent years, many factions have redeveloped the earlier truck farming methods. Soils are managed sustainably. Produce is nurtured for taste and quality rather than for transport. Markets are justifiably more local, thereby nurturing the relationship between the farmer and the consumer.

**Fairgrounds.** In addition to producing for markets, many in the Fern Creek area wanted a place to showcase their goods a little closer to home. The Farmers and Fruit Growers Association was formed; one outcome of this association was the beginnings of the Jefferson County Fair Association (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976). This in turn led to the creation of fairgrounds on first Beulah Church Road and secondly on what became known as Fairgrounds Road. At the second location, the fairgrounds included a racetrack, grandstand brought from the earlier 1903 Exposition in St. Louis, and a merry-go-round. In its heyday, it was a county fair hard to beat.

*The society put up a shed two hundred feet long at Fern City, on grounds in all comprising fifteen acres of land, and fenced the whole. ...The success of this enterprise was guaranteed to the people of Jeffersontown last year (1882), when the most sanguine expectations were realized. Fruits, vegetables, and everything, in fact, raised and manufactured by farmers and their wives, graced the tables at this fair, and much encouragement was given to agriculturalists in attendance (Williams, Volume II 1882:23).*

## **Epidemics and Disasters**

The town of Jeffersontown and surrounding area was ravaged by a number of natural, incendiary, and epidemiological disasters during its history. Fires destroyed portions of the town in 1921 and again in 1925 (Johnston 1997). A devastating tornado flew through the Louisville area in 1890, causing much of the area to be rebuilt. Epidemics of various kinds hit the Louisville area often. Smallpox hit in 1804 and 1817; yellow fever hit in 1822 and again in 1878; and cholera hit in 1832, 1833, 1849, and 1852 (Baird 2001). These changes in population demographics are probably reflected in local cemeteries as well as shifts from downtown Jeffersontown to the rural area. Such was the experience of the Bryan family (Johnston 1997).

## **Famous People: Charlie Vettiner**

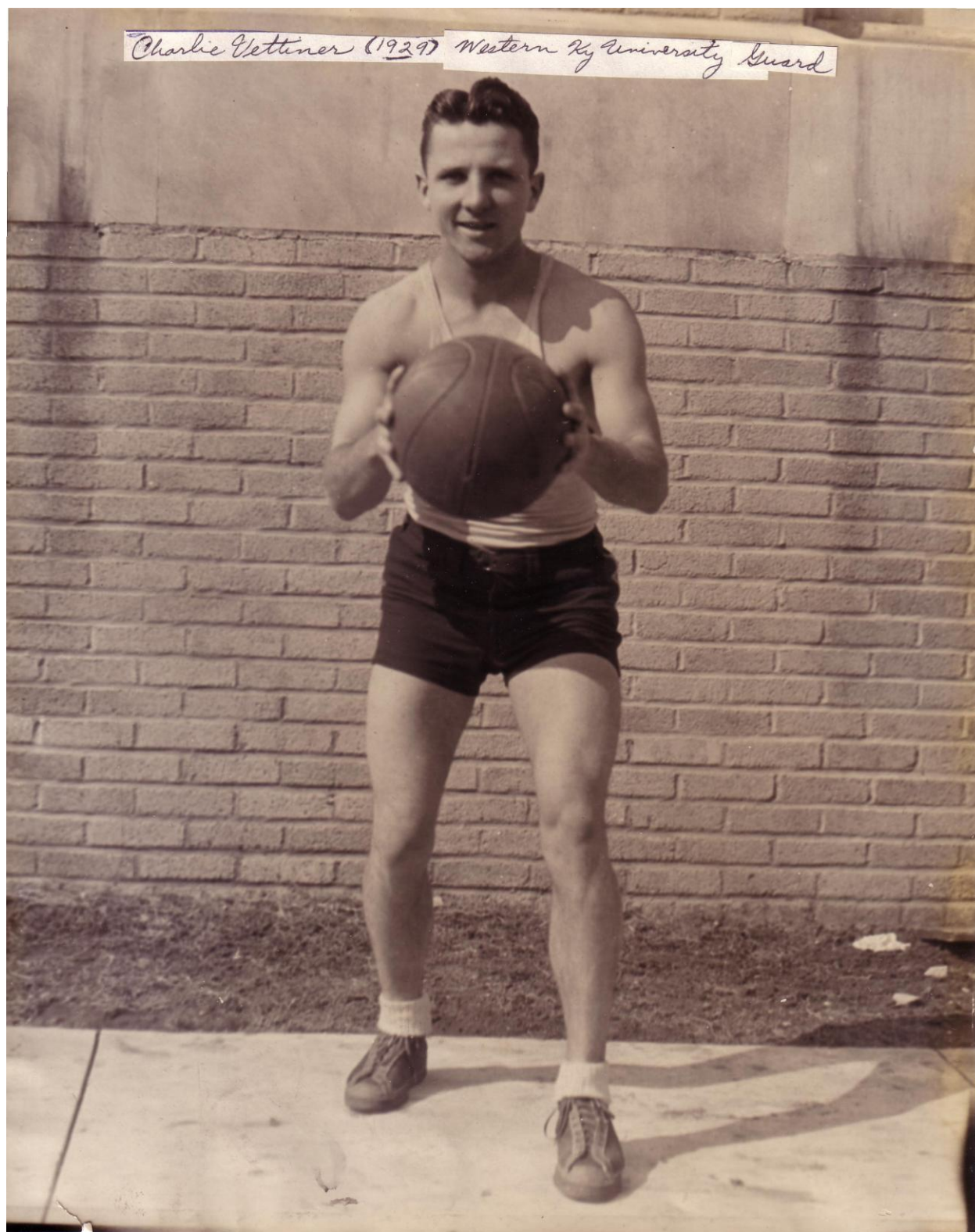
Charlie Vettiner is a native Louisvillian who greatly influenced the developed of parks and recreation on the city, county, state, and national levels. A brief biography was prepared by Ms. Becky Walker, which was donated to Metro Parks. Vettiner's early life is included in this source as are many of the awards and honors he received later in life. The following section addresses Vettiner's role regarding athletics, the Jefferson County Playgrounds and Recreation Board, and the community. Photos and memorabilia are provided courtesy of Becky Walker.

Vettiner's involvement with physical education and recreation began while still in college at Western Teachers College (*Jeffersonian* 1946). There, Vettiner was on state championship football and baseball teams (**Figure 12**). In addition, he was also on the track, basketball, and tennis teams.





Figure 12. 1928 photo of Vettiner on the Western University football team. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.



**Figure 13. Charlie Vettiner in 1929 as Western University's guard. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.**



After graduation, Vettiner coached basketball in Hardyville and then taught physical education at Fairdale High School for twelve years. Additional roles included top-ranked basketball referee and a member of the Kentucky Athletic Association (**Figure 14**).



**Figure 14. Charlie Vettiner as referee. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.**

Following his years involved with high school athletics, Vettiner accepted a position at the University of Louisville to create an athletic program. This experience undoubtedly was a foundation for his later accomplishments with the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board.

From 1943 to 1945, Vettiner became involved with county-level recreation. He was appointed supervisor for Highland Park and Valley Park; later, he was hired as assistant supervisor then supervisor for the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board. During these years, Vettiner also worked for the war effort at Jeff Boat & Machine Co.

### **Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board (JCPRB)**

In 1944, the JCPRB was created as a joint venture between the Jefferson County Fiscal Court and the Board of Education in order to provide recreational activities to members of the county. Staff of the JCPRB, Fiscal Court, Board of Education, and committee leaders in 1950 were found within a brochure (**Figure 15**). The initial vision came from R. C. McDowell, the *Jeffersonian* editor; additional early support came from Mac Sanders and E. P. White (*Jefferson Reporter* 1969). Vettiner was hired in 1946 “to locate suitable park property (and) see what [he] could do about getting it developed”. Vettiner did that and much more. The programs of the JCPRB blossomed into a unique network of physical education, recreation, entertainment, and even international relations.

During the post WW II years, a number of social factors had been changing, including an increase in population during the baby-boom years. Another factor was the migration out of cities into suburban county lands. Some social factors sound similar to today—worries about the sedentism of children; worries about the loss of the neighborhood sandlot; worries about the cohesion of families. All of these factors set the stage for the success of the JCPRB. Vettiner was the right person at the right time. In a 1950 *Courier-Journal* article, Joe Creason states:

During the last four or five years the County department has gained nation-wide recognition, and persons have come from all corners of the land to study its work. Possibly the main reason for the success of the program here is the ability of Charley Vettiner, the director, and his staff to take entirely new ideas in the field of rural recreation and make them work. At least a dozen brand new and original play plans have been put into use in this county, plans which now can be found carbon-copied in many other states.



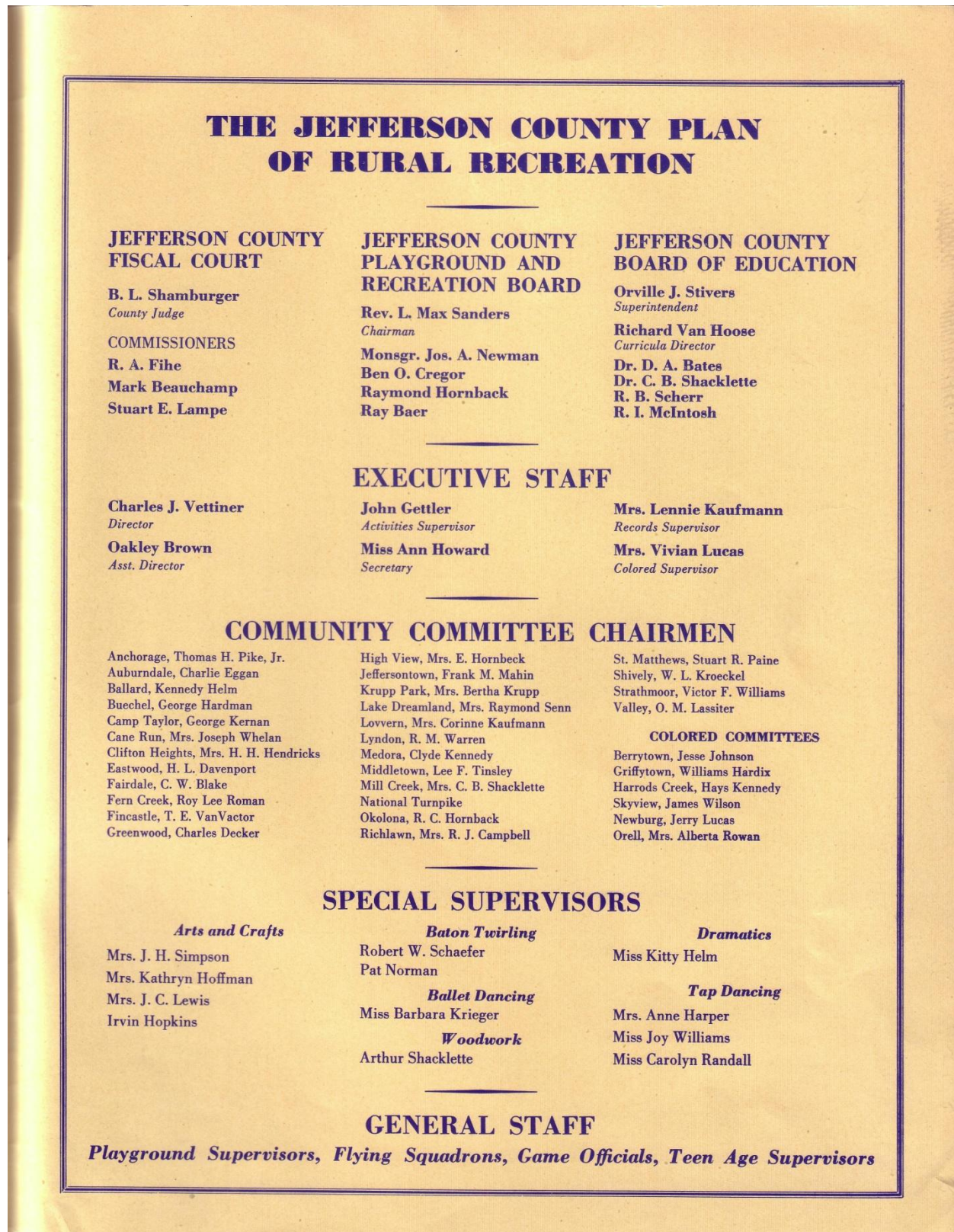


Figure 15. 1950 staff of the JCPRB.

Vettiner had a vision, which he spelled out in his 1956 book, *A New Horizon of Recreation*. Primary to this vision was a decentralized organization. Vettiner emphasized that physical recreation was a basic human need and as such should be supported by the public. To this end, the JCPRB was an organization that ran by democratic principles: interested communities had to accept responsibility for the programs they wanted, and they had to help raise some funds for these activities. In turn, the JCPRB would provide professional support and additional funding. Many recreational directors came to be inspired by Vettiner's vision. One member of the National Recreation Association stated: "It's more than a recreation plan; it's good government. Although City recreation has a 50-year tradition behind it, County recreation work is only two or three years old, and Jefferson County is best of the pioneers" (*Louisville Times* 1948). The director of the physical education department of Florida State University stated: "This is a story of a rural people who discovered that life with an organized recreation program is a different sort of thing from life without it, and that the difference is in themselves" (*Louisville Times* 1953). Just something Vettiner would want to hear.

In addition to laying out Vettiner's vision of organization, his 1956 book outlines a typical budget for the program, summarizes hurdles and suggested methods to surpass them, training issues, protocols, job descriptions, and even the Manual of Operations for summer camps. The volume has been used by as many as 180 colleges (Creason 1950). "It is truly a program to be patterned after" stated one recreation planner from the Tennessee State Division of Parks (*Louisville Times* 1948). Other cities emulating Vettiner's plan included Rochester, New York and Norfolk, Virginia. Vettiner also travelled throughout the state working with communities such as Hazard, Kentucky in setting up recreation programs of their own.

In addition to his 1956 book, the JCPRB program was honored in many publications as a model for others. In 1959, Vettiner presented the model to the 1960 White House Conference on recreation (Vettiner 1959). In this report, Vettiner suggested a number of changes that would professionalize recreation. This was the dawn of the development of sports management programs, and Vettiner was part of that development. In order to accomplish this professionalization, Vettiner proposed three necessary changes. First, Vettiner asked for a state-level recreation board that would operate independently of the Commissioner of Conservation. This state-level direction would support blossoming programs throughout the state much as the JCPRB had done within Jefferson County. Second, Vettiner emphasized the need for education to address the physical being as well as the intellectual being. He proposed a partnership of county recreation programs with the Board of Education. Third, Vettiner believed a program had to be able to support paid staff, not just rely on volunteer help throughout all levels.

Data on the early success of the program was summarized in a 1949 recreation study (Community Chest of Louisville and Jefferson County, Health and Welfare Council 1949). In the study year of 1946, there were 11 communities participating in the program; within the next two years, the number jumped to 26. Participating individuals were predominantly 15 to 18 year old males. Communities included the following: Camp Taylor, Fincastle, Valley Station, St. Matthews, Shively, Jeffersontown, Okolona, Anchorage, Middletown, Coral Ridge, and Newberg. Although the majority of participants in the program were white, 13% were African American. Within this group, however, females were twice more likely to participate than males, a reverse of what was found in the white population.

The board consisted of five members appointed by the County Judge. In 1955, these members included Chairman L. M. "Max" Sanders, Msgr. Joseph A. Newman, Nelson Hornbeck, Edward Ruby, Ben Cregor. In addition, Vettiner served as Director and Oakley Brown served as

Assistant Director. Members in 1958 included Robert Kirchdorfer, Oakley Brown, Harold Carig, Maggie Jekel, Lou Leedy, R.C. McDowell, James H. McLain, and Charles Spear.

**Activities.** As the activities supported by the JCPRB aimed to be tailored to the community, there were a myriad of programs over the years. These included nature-oriented programs, physical education programs, camping programs, and social programs. Nature-oriented programs including many boating and fishing events such as the Small Fry Fishing Derby at Land of Lakes and the Water Regatta held at Tom Wallace Lake at Jefferson Memorial Forest (*Courier-Journal* 1948, 1958). Farm Field Day was another program of the JCPRB.

Social programs included husking bees and square dancing. In order to make these functions as easy of possible for community groups, the JCPRB came up with a program called the Flying Squadrons. A group could call for the Flying Squadron to come to their group and facilitate an event such as a Barbershop quartet, square dance, party night, play night, or movie night. These were often led by teachers who could make an extra income.

The Junior Olympics Village was one of the physical recreational programs. This was modeled on that of Ancient Greece—competitors lived together in camaraderie as well as competition. It not only fulfilled functions that today are filled by high school sports team competitions, but also Boys or Girls State and mock-UN experiences. Students participating in the village conducted elections and fulfilled citizenship responsibilities while at the three-day event. Other physical educational programs included the use of school gymnasiums on Sundays, table tennis tournaments, bicycle safety rodeos, and junior golf tournaments. Vettiner also helped spearhead community efforts to create such facilities as the Fairdale Playtorium in 1949 (**Figure 16**).



# FAIRDALE MEMORIAL PLAYTORIUM

DEDICATION EXERCISES  
under auspices  
JEFFERSON COUNTY PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION BOARD  
and  
FAIRDALE COMMUNITY CLUB

## HOW IT WAS DONE!

The Jefferson County Playground  
and Recreation Board  
(Sponsored by the Fiscal Court and the  
County Board of Education)

APPROPRIATED .....	\$27,500.00	Cash
The Fairdale Community		
CONTRIBUTED .....	10,000.00	Cash
	17,500.00	Labor
Total Investment .....	\$55,000.00	

ACTUAL APPRAISED VALUE \$100,000.00

**SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1949**  
**At 8:00 P.M.**  
**THE PUBLIC INVITED**  
**THE FAIRDALE PLAYTORIUM**

The Playtorium, the first in the nation, is an achievement of friendly co-operation between the people of their community and their government. It is an example of practical democracy in the finest sense of the word.

Figure 16. Brochure for the opening of the Fairdale Playtorium.



Camping opportunities were an important part of the program. Vettiner outlined numerous camping activities and guidelines in 1956. His aim was to make camping as easy as possible for everyone. Two of the most successful programs included Camp Summerlong and Camp Kool Breeze. Camp Summerlong, located at Valley Park, was begun in 1948 and served the white public. Camp Kool Breeze, located in Newburg, was begun by 1951 and served the African American public. According to articles, it appears this was during years of segregation just prior to the 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education ruling to end segregation (*Courier-Journal* 1951). Camp-on-Tour, another successful program, was begun in 1949 with an excursion to the Great Smoky Mountains for which the participants raised \$3000. In 1950, the Camp-on-Tour journeyed to Niagara Falls, in 1951 to Canada, and in 1952 to Lake Michigan. In addition, a Camp-on-Rails program enabled many African American participants to visit Detroit.

Additional programs also served the African American public. As with other communities, any community could form a committee to work with JCPRB to develop recreation plans for their own community. African American communities with committees included Newburg, Harrods Creek, Berrytown, Jeffersontown, and Griffytown. Activities developed for these areas include ping-pong, folk dancing, choral music, games, track and field events, checkers, arts and crafts, sewing, and drama. Recreation leaders at various times for the Harrods Creek group included Juanita Blakey, Robert L. Graves, Frank Clay Jr., Dorothy Cox, and Hays Kennedy. The Newburg committee was led by Nelson Goodwin, and the Jeffersontown group was led by James Wilson. Many times, these separate programs came together to perform holiday programs, such as at Thanksgiving or Christmas. Although living within a world of segregation, these African American programs were some of the most vibrant programs.

Also important to Vettiner was the inclusion of the disabled public. Those with handicaps such as blindness, arthritis, and polio were always included in the programs developed by the JCPRB. At times, classes were developed to address their needs more adequately. These classes were held at Newburg, Buechel, Fincastle, and Middletown.

Activities during 1953 and 1954 included a showboat on the Ohio River that journeyed for a week. Participants performed variety shows in order to raise funds. The Chuckles entertainment group became quite a name in town (**Figure 17**).

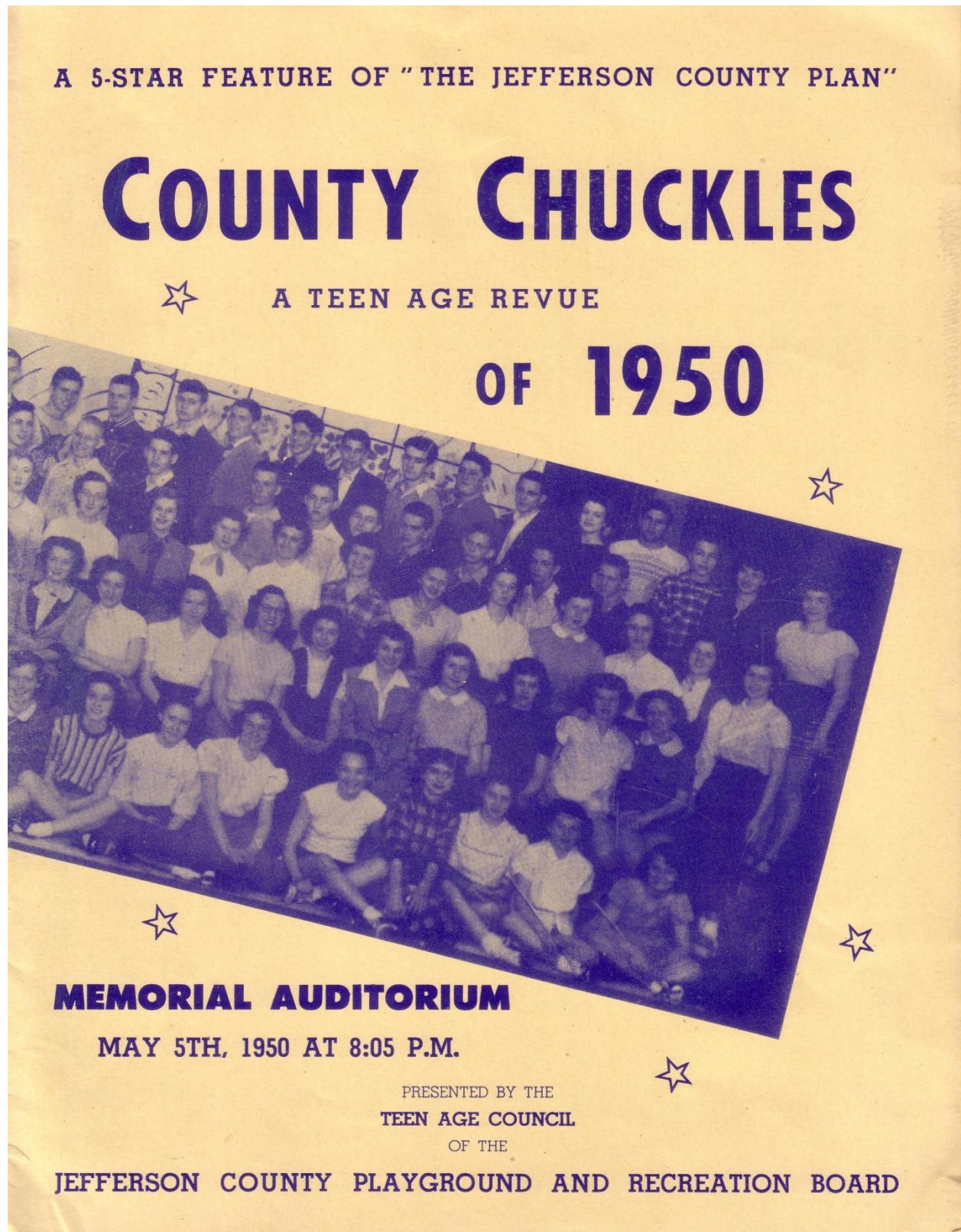


Figure 17. Brochure from the Chuckles program.



Perhaps the most sensational program was the Youth Ambassadors of Good Will program. Following the success of the Camp-on-Tour events, in 1955, 80 members of the Youth Ambassadors group flew to Cuba on a mission to form positive relationships (Harry Shaw 1955) (**Figure 18** and **Figure 19**).



**Figure 18. 1955 Trip to Cuba. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.**



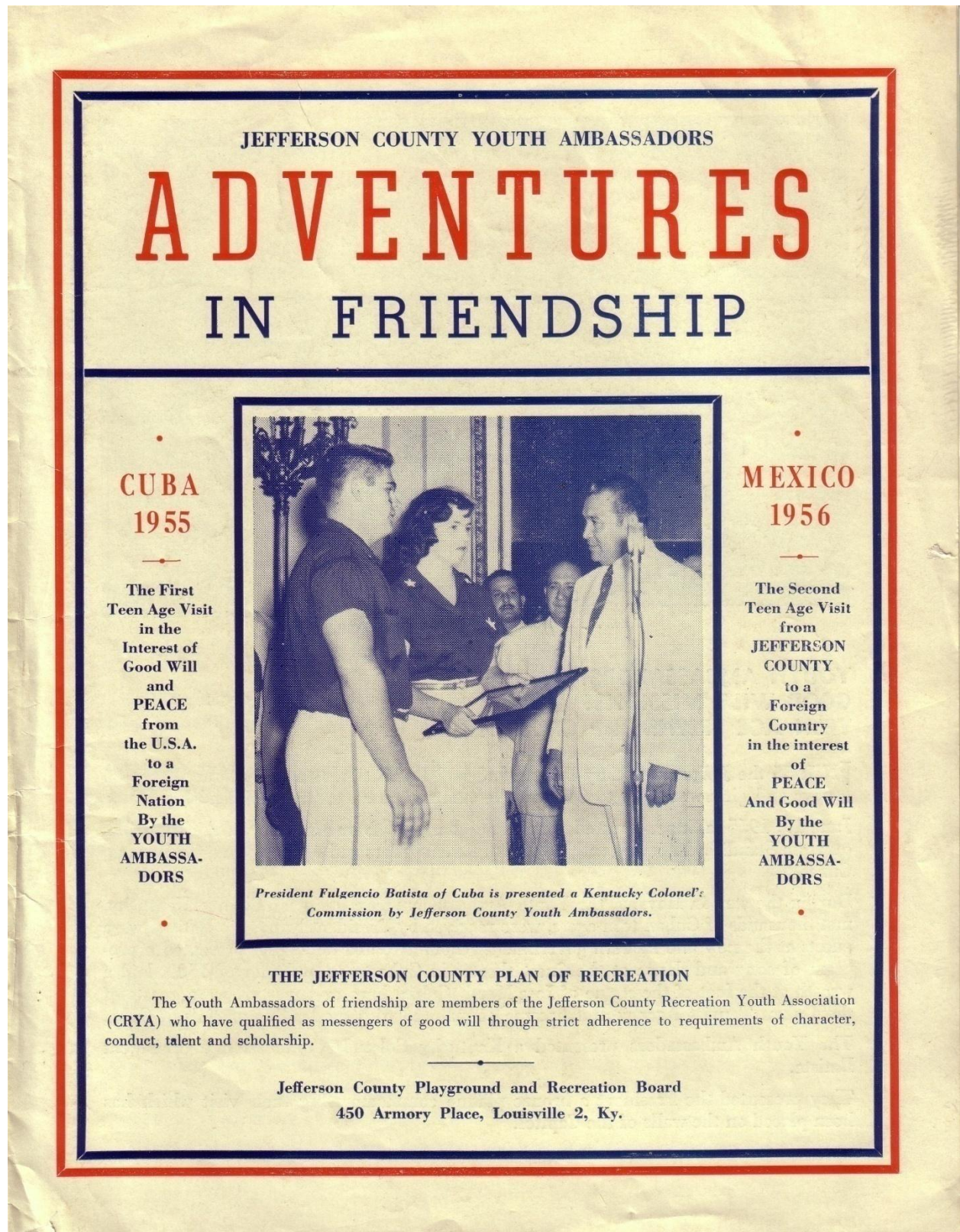


Figure 19. Brochure from the Youth Ambassadors program.



Members of the group raised the \$22,000 to finance the trip. At the time, many were highly skeptical of the proposed trip and the ability to raise such funds. With their experiences from Camp Summerlong, Camp-on-Tour, and the Showboat, participants succeeded in raising the funds. The program underscores two of many facets of Vettiner's vision: 1) fiscal responsibility in which participants raise their own funds, and 2) recreation includes character-building not just diversions to boredom. The article states: "Vettiner was determined to put into practice what the Jefferson County program has been trying to teach—that world peace depends upon international understanding." In his 1956 book, Vettiner states:

*... there are numerous opportunities for recreational programs to accomplish something besides providing a lighthearted escape from inactivity and boredom at the moment. Particularly as it applies to young people, recreation provides a wonderful vehicle for teaching—teaching valuable lessons that will help in the formation of strong character (Vettiner 1956:239).*

Every year, new programs may be devised depending on the needs of the communities. There seemed to be no end to the options—music groups, space clubs, a folk festival (**Figure 20** and **Figure 21**). In contrast to other programs, however, one called Wedocare promoted recreation inside the home rather than out. Proposed by Max Sanders, the goal of the Wedocare program "means simply that, beginning with the family circle, those taking part do care enough to agree to spend one full evening a month at home in fireside entertainment, and, further, that the parents agree to spend one afternoon or evening at a recreation or play center for school functions in which their children are interested" (Creason 1950). After signing a pledge card, a family could receive a kit with a game, a puzzle, or books to use on their night at home. At the time of the article in 1950, 150 families had signed up to participate.

<u>SPECIAL EVENTS IN 1964</u>		
<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
January 2 & 3	Program planning session	Colonial Manor
February 19, 20, 21 & 22	Basketball Tournament	Seneca Recreation Center
February 29	Kite Flying Tournament ✓	Chenoweth Park
March 28	Easter Egg Hunt	Chenoweth Park
April 6 & 7	Softball Officials Clinic	Colonial Manor
April 6 - 10	K. E. A.	
April 19	Music Fiesta	Monogram Hall
May 14	Junior Jamboree	Fern Creek
May 30	Dedication of Long Run Park Coon Drag	Long Run Park Long Run Park
June 4, 5 & 6	Summer Training Session for Trainees and New Supervisors	Colonial Manor
June 10, 11 & 12	Playground Supervisors Staff Meeting and Visitation	Colonial Manor and County
June 15	Opening of all County Play- grounds Learn-to-Swim Program opens	County Valley Pool
June 30	Fishing Derby and Rocking Chair Derby	Long Run Park
July 4	Pageant, Picnic, Dedication	Forest View Park
July 20	Dramatic Production ✓	Colonial Manor
July 22	Powder Puff Derby	Fern Creek
July 27	Louisville-Jefferson County Youth Orchestra	Colonial Manor
July 31	Track and Field Day	Newburg

Figure 20. Example of activities provided by the JCPRB in 1964 (JCPRB Yearbook 1964).

<u>SPECIAL EVENTS IN 1964 (continued)</u>		
<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENTS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
August 3	Talent Show	Colonial Manor
August 5	Court Games Tournament	St. Matthews
August 6	Belle of Louisville Cruise	Ohio River
August 10	Chordians	Colonial Manor
August 10 - 14	Softball Tournaments Jr., Inter., Girls.	Buechel
August 13	Kids Convention	Colonial Manor
August 14	Playground Season Ends	County
August 10-14	Softball Tournament - Seniors	Middletown
September 5	Open Horse Shoe Tournament	Fairgrounds
November 27	Arrival of Santa and Mrs. Claus	
December 6	Shower of Music	Convention Center <i>Brown House</i>
December 10	Christmas Party	Central State Hospital
December 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 19 & 20	Gingerbread Village	Chenoweth Park
December 29, 30 and 31	Father Time Program	County Court House

**Figure 21. Further activities sponsored by the JCPRB. Note the Gingerbread Village at Chenoweth Park.**

Today, the social needs addressed by the JCPRB are addressed in other ways. Local libraries, community centers, and church youth programs offer many activities focused on teen involvement. Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups offer programs focused on skill-building character development. Local sports leagues fulfill physical education needs. MetroParks fulfills much of the JCPBR legacy. One entity to be the umbrella under which these needs are fulfilled on the scale of Vettiner's system, however, does not exist. Vettiner's system was fluid and relied on public involvement and direction. The very nature and expectations are different in the public-government encounters of today. The vision of Charlie Vettiner promoted public involvement in the design, implementation, and funding of programs with the JCPRB functioning as enablers. He was on the forefront of the professionalization of sports programs. Most importantly, he came along right at a time when the country needed more activities for the baby-boomer youth; the programs provided mentoring and valuable social opportunities as well as recreation.

In later years, Charlie Vettiner did not rest. In 1965, Vettiner was Vice-Chairman of the committee that wrote the NCAA rulebook (**Figure 22** and **Figure 23**).



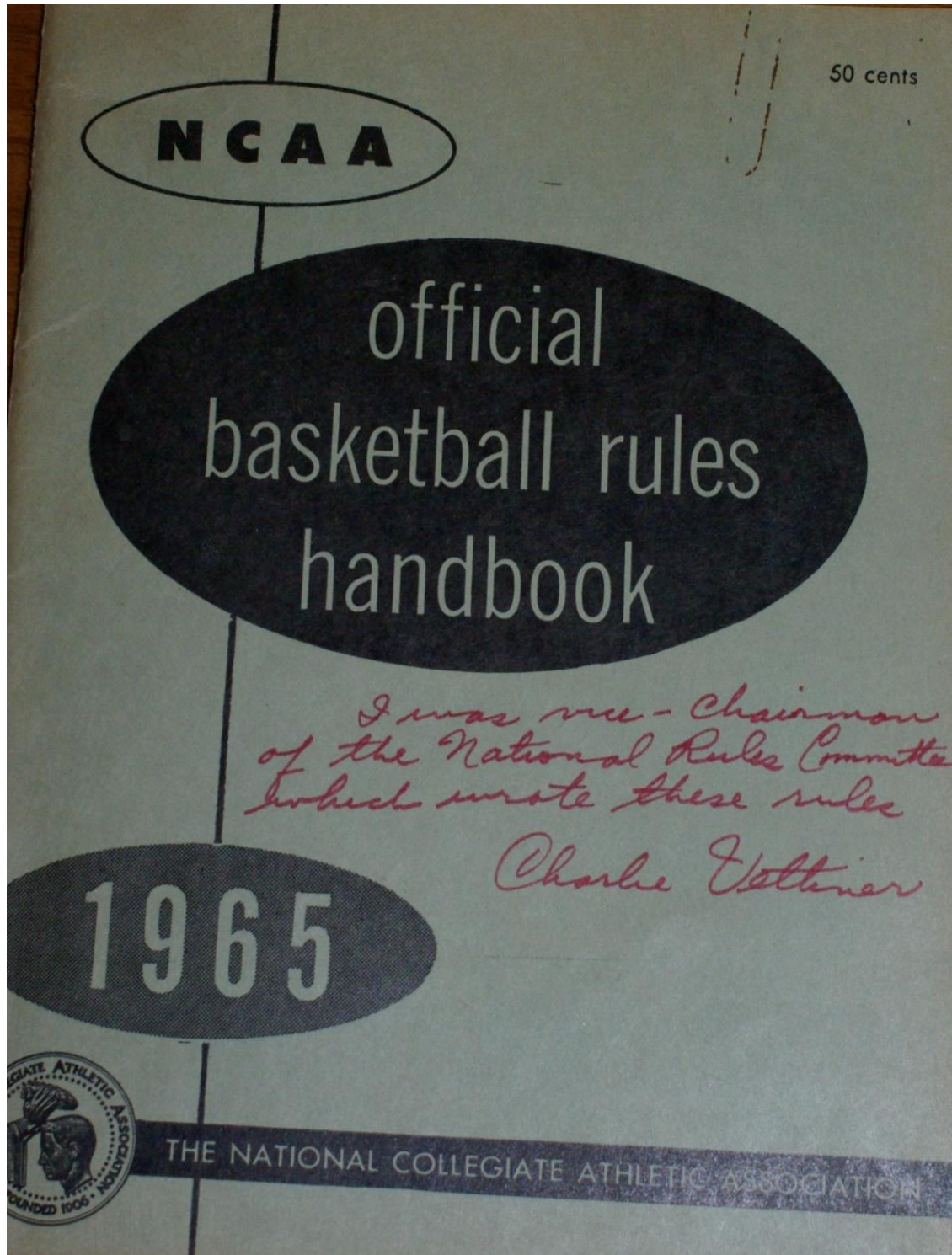


Figure 22. 1965 NCAA rulebook Vettiner co-authored.



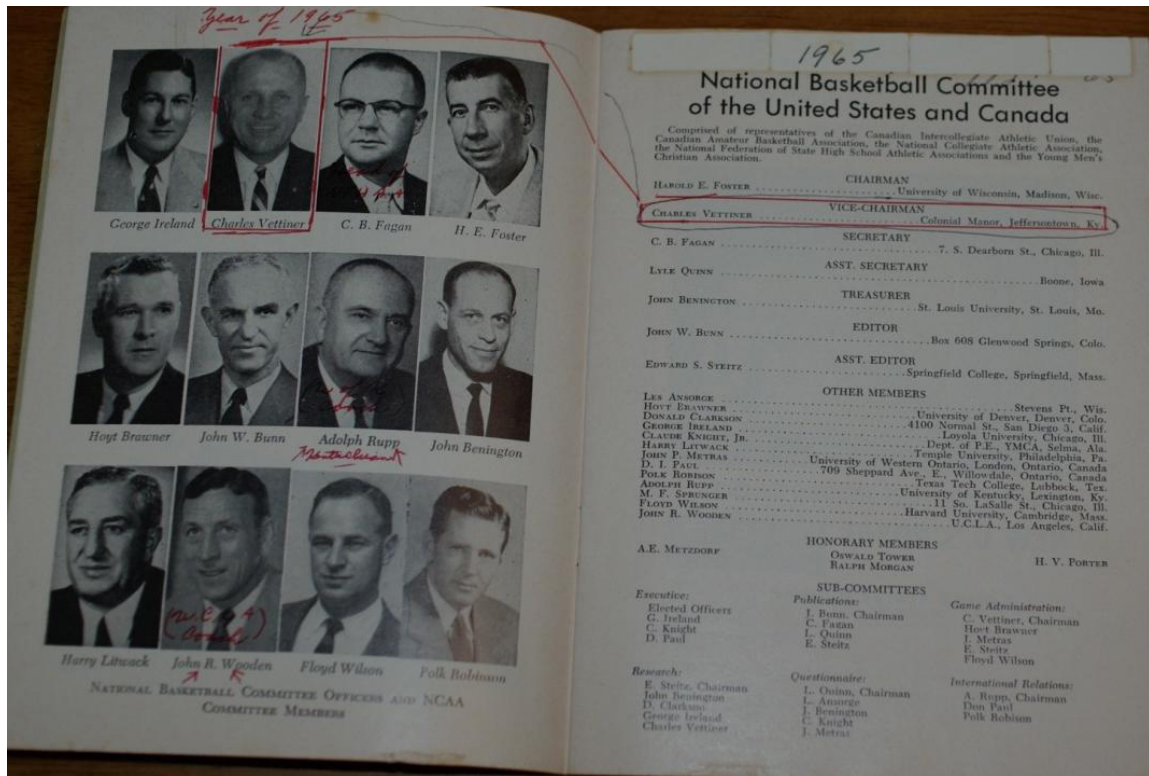


Figure 23. 1965 rulebook credits.

In 1988, Vettiner won the coveted Dainty Championship in Schnitzelburg (**Figure 24** and **Figure 25**).



**Figure 24. Vettiner up to "bat" in the 1988 dainty competition. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.**



Figure 25. Vettiner with George Hauck with the 1988 dainty championship trophy. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.

# 3

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

To accomplish the project objectives, background research was conducted. This included local histories; archived records; internet data such as census data; deed records; genealogical and family data; historic industries; place names; and – to the extent possible – oral histories from local informants. This background research was informative in ascertaining the potential for significant historic archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the proposed project. It was also an important step towards developing an expanded context that will prove to be useful for interpreting the historic significance of the project area. The following sources were researched, among others:

- Office of State Archaeology data
- Kentucky Historic Farms documentation
- Jefferson County Archives
- Jeffersontown Historical Museum
- Louisville Free Public Library
- Filson Club
- Louisville Metro Planning Commission
- Louisville *Courier-Journal*
- Other local newspaper articles
- The *Louisville Encyclopedia*
- Information filed at Metro Parks offices
- Fern Creek Women's Club
- Published books and journal articles
- Internet sources
- Early and historic maps
- USGS topographic maps
- Census Records
- Genealogical data
- Personal interviews
- Old photographs

### Archaeological Records Check and Literature Review

The archaeological records housed at the OSA were examined to identify any previous professionally performed archaeological studies within the park boundaries as well as the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the park. The purpose of this was to identify those areas that may yet require survey in relation to any planned future development. Archaeological reports detailing nearby previous studies in the park vicinity were researched for information on landuse, soil, and environmental data that would facilitate an informed assessment of the potential for archaeological sites to be discovered within the park itself and to determine, to the degree possible, specific areas that are likely to be archaeologically sensitive.

The results of the background research conducted at the Kentucky OSA are presented in this



section. The background research consisted of a records check and a review of gray literature documenting previous cultural resources management investigations in the project vicinity. The results of the records search request were received from the Kentucky OSA on October 15, 2008. A literature review was then performed to determine the presence, density, and environmental settings of recorded archaeological sites in and nearby the current project APE as well as archaeological surveys that have been conducted within a 2-kilometer (km) radius.

No professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the boundaries of Charlie Vettiner Park. Eleven archaeological surveys have been conducted within a 2-km radius of the park; these professional archaeological investigations provide an indication of the nature of the cultural resources in the general park vicinity (**Table 11**).

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

In 1985, American Engineering Company of Lexington, Kentucky contracted with Janzen, Inc. to complete an archaeological assessment prior to the completion of the I-64 and Blankenbaker Lane interchange (Janzen 1985). Background research found that one site, **15JF335**, had been located in the vicinity of the interchange but had been destroyed by previous road construction. For the 1985 project, a pedestrian survey was completed, and an isolated find consisting of two flakes and one site (**15JF536**) were identified. Site 15JF536 consisted of a scatter of lithic debris. A separate report regarding historic structures in the area was prepared. No additional subsurface investigation was deemed necessary, and site 15JF536 was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 1990, a 3-ac (1.21 ha) parcel was surveyed by the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment in anticipation for a new Jeffersontown post office (Rossen 1990). The project area was subjected to subsurface testing as well as pedestrian survey. Although located along historic roadways near historic Jeffersontown, no cultural materials were encountered. Archival research also confirmed the absence of historic structures within the project area. The project was cleared for completion.

In 2001, Cultural Horizons, Inc. assessed the potential for the extension of Blankenbaker Parkway to affect cultural resources (Stallings and Elmore 2001). Of the 11-acre (4.45 ha) project area, only the northern quarter was found to be undisturbed. This portion was subjected to subsurface testing. No cultural materials were encountered, and the project was cleared.

In 2002, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. examined the project area for the proposed youth football league complex on Grassland Drive (King and Bader 2002). Field methods included pedestrian survey as well as subsurface testing. One site, **15JF692**, was encountered. Materials recovered from the site included 1 bifacial tool fragment, 1 unifacial endscraper, 18 debitage, and 2 tested cobbles. As all material was recovered from the ground surface, the site was determined ineligible, and the project proceeded.

Also in 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an assessment of cultural resources within the proposed Silver Oak housing development for Redwing Ecological Services, Inc (Allgood 2002). The survey was necessary for the project to remain in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. CRA surveyed the 20 ac (6.69 ha) project area using subsurface testing in areas not extremely sloping or eroded. No sites were encountered. One non-site locality (NSL 1) consisted of a concrete pad similar to those associated with dairy farms, but no associated archaeological deposits reflecting a barn were recovered. The project was cleared for completion.

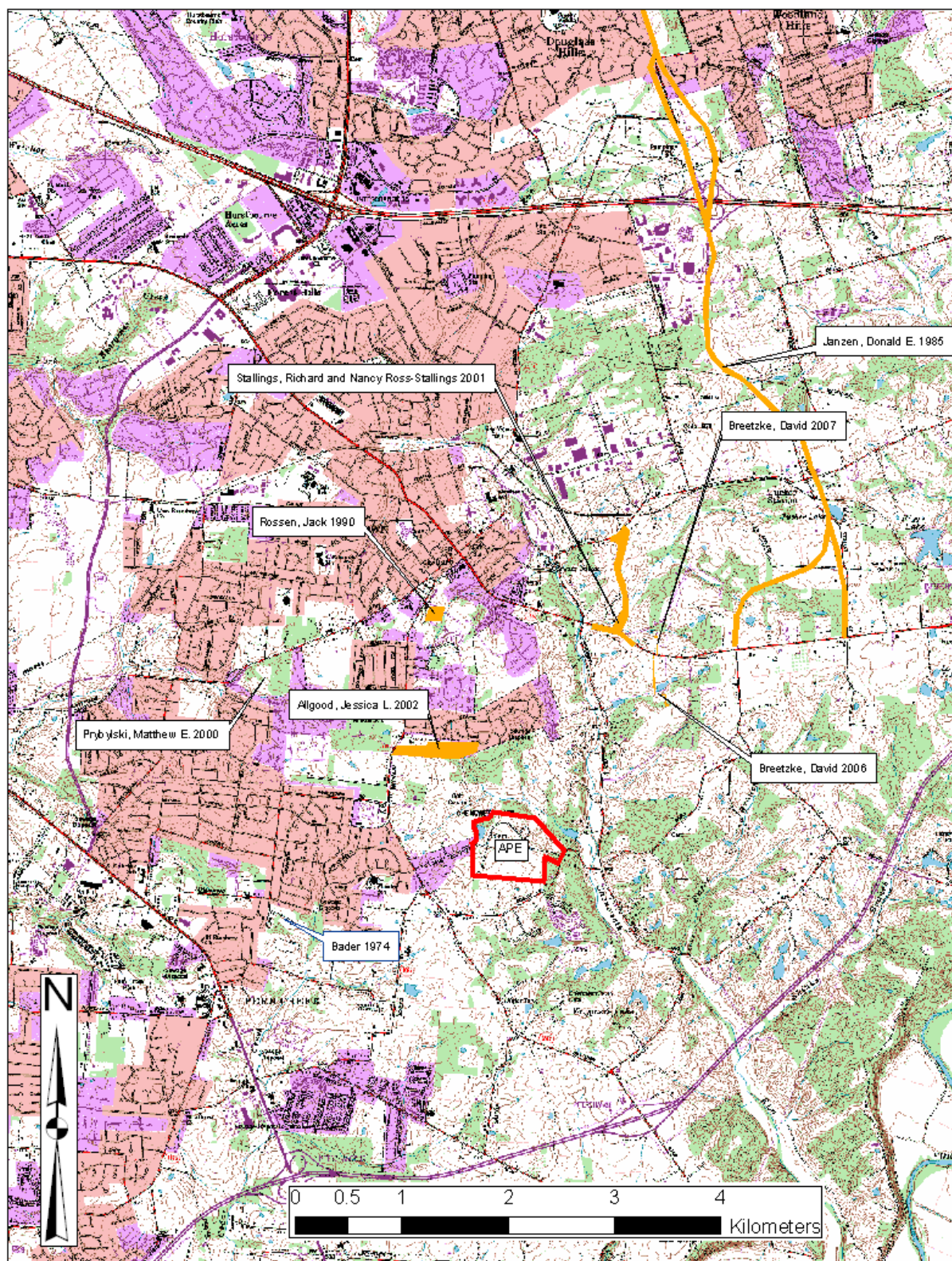


Figure 26. Archaeological surveys within 2-km of the current project APE.



**Table 11. Surveys within 2-km buffer of Charlie Vettiner Park project area.**

Survey and Reports	Survey ID SHPO ID	Site(s) reported	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
<b>Section 106 Surveys</b>				
Janzen, Donald 1985 An Archaeological Assessment of the I-64 Interchange with Blankenbaker Lane Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky	577287 056-075	15JF536	lithic scatter	site ineligible; project proceeds
Rossen, Jack 1990 A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Three Acre Post Office Site in Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky	578473 056-107	none		no cultural resources; project proceeds
Stallings, Richard and Chris Elmore 2001 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Blankenbaker Parkway Extension, Jefferson County, Kentucky	582280 056-201	none		no cultural resources; project proceeds
King, Melinda J and Anne T. Bader 2002 Phase I Archaeological Survey of 8.5 Acres on Grassland Drive, Jefferson County, Kentucky.		15JF692	lithic material from disturbed context, no cultural affiliation	site ineligible; project proceeds
Allgood, Jessica 2002 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Silver Oak Housing Project Sections 3 and 4 in Jefferson County, Kentucky	582499 056-206	none	one non-site feature (concrete pad) encountered	nothing eligible; project proceeds
Breetzke, David 2006 Abbreviated Phase I Archaeology Report for the Saratoga Cellular Tower, Jefferson County, Kentucky	584180 056-245	none		no cultural resources; project proceeds
Breetzke, David 2007 Abbreviated Phase I Archaeology Report for the Saratoga Cellular Tower, Jefferson County, Kentucky	584708 056-285	none		no cultural resources; project proceeds



## Cultural History of Charlie Vettiner Park

Other Surveys and Reports				
Bader, Anne 1995 Investigation of the Miller Springhouse Site, 15JF653, Jefferson County, Kentucky	None	15JF653	Scatter of historic artifacts around residence; documentation of test excavations at spring house	ineligible; site destroyed
Granger, Joseph and Anne Bader Late 1990s Delineation of a historic cemetery along Holloway Lane	NA	Early historic cemetery	Several marked stones; many field stone markers and unmarked graves	not assessed; likely eligible
Prybylski, Matthew E. 2000 Archaeological Investigations at the Joseph Hite Cemetery, Jeffersontown Kentucky	581980 056-198	15JF684	backhoe trenches excavated around perimeter of cemetery;	not Section 106 no project proceeded
Bader, Anne 2008 Public Archaeology at the Conrad House (15JF740)	NA	15JF740	1803-1828 redware kiln site	eligible

In 2006, Environment and Archaeology, LLC performed an archaeological assessment of a 0.08 ac (0.03 ha) project area associated with the construction of the Saratoga wireless communications tower for Terracon (Breetzke 2006). The tower site is located at 11412 Taylorsville Road adjacent to the Davis Memorial Baptist Church parking lot. Subsurface testing was conducted in undisturbed areas, but no cultural resources were identified. The project was cleared for completion.

In 2007, Environment and Archaeology, LLC performed an archaeological assessment of a 0.63 ac (0.26 ha) project area associated with the construction of the Saratoga wireless communications tower for Terracon (Breetzke 2007). The project area was located north of Taylorsville Road at 11407 Taylorsville Road. The footprint of the tower site extended 100 ft by 55 ft (30 m by 17 m ) and included 0.13 ac (0.05 ha). The area for a 443-ft (135-m) access road was included in the survey. Field methods included subsurface testing in undisturbed areas. A separate report regarding historic structures in the area was prepared. No cultural resources were encountered with regard to the archaeological survey and the project proceeded.

Among the eleven documented archaeological investigations are three that were professionally conducted but were not performed in response to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance requirements. These projects entailed public education and privately requested investigations related to cemetery delineation.

In 1995, Anne Bader became aware of a nineteenth century rural historic residential and farmstead site that was being destroyed due to the construction of a modern upscale residential subdivision. With the permission of the landowner and developer, Philip Leigh, Bader used the opportunity to study the site and educate the public. Specifically, a Girl Scout troop and other interested adult public assisted in collecting a large artifact scatter revealed by the construction disturbance of the front and side yards surrounding an extant (but soon to be demolished) historic house. During the two-day survey, artifacts representing the 1851 to 1950 period were collected, including “whiteware, edgeware, flow blue, pearlware, flat and curved glass, stoneware, brick, bone, and metal”. Additional brick was not collected. In addition, a stone springhouse was measured, drawn, and photographed and a single 1-x-1-m test unit was excavated at the springhouse. The site, designated **15JF653**, was recorded with the state but was destroyed before any further investigation could be conducted. According to historic mapping, it appears to have been associated with the Miller family, long-time residents of the Jeffersontown area. The artifacts and known history of the area led to the following conclusions:

*This site is situated on a broad, relatively flat ridge top along the Fern Creek drainage. The site is comprised of a mid-late nineteenth century homestead and associated stone springhouse. Early, the farm was the residence of the Miller family. Later, it became a horse farm. A permanent spring supplied adequate water supply. The residence is mentioned in many of the early histories of the area. It had now been totally destroyed by the construction of the Monticello subdivision.*

During the late 1990s, Joseph Granger and Anne Bader were called in by a local developer to investigate the limits of a small cemetery located nearby an ongoing development site. This was required by the Jefferson County Planning Commission. The cemetery was relocated on a slight hilltop within a wooded area near the terminus of Holloway Lane along Watterson Trail. The understory was thick, but one headstone with an inscription was identified, along with several cruder markers whose inscriptions were no long legible. In addition, numerous graves were marked merely by small unmodified limestone field stones. Fieldwork consisted of shallow

backhoe trenches along the eastern and southern perimeters of the cemetery to ensure that no unmarked graves were present outside of the wooded area. A 30-foot buffer was established around the graves, and the site was left undisturbed.

In 2000, parcels surrounding the Joseph Hite Cemetery (JF742; **15JF684**) were being developed by the Watterson Woods Development Company (Prybylski 2000). At their request as well as the request of the Watterson Woods Home Association and Jefferson County Commissioner Russ Maple, trenches surrounding the cemetery were excavated and the headstones within the cemetery were documented. Matthew Prybylski and M. Jay Stottman of the Kentucky Archaeological Survey monitored the excavation of four backhoe trenches surrounding the cemetery to check for additional interments outside the cemetery boundaries, as is often the case with interments of slaves. According to archival research, the Joseph Hite family owned 18 African-American slaves. Although no additional interments were encountered outside the cemetery boundaries, archival research provided much information about the Hite family and the cemetery. The Hite family included three sons—Isaac, Abraham, and Joseph--that migrated to Kentucky to settle on their father's Revolutionary War land grant or on land they had surveyed. Eventually, Joseph Hite owned over 1000 acres. Structures within this parcel included a log home near the Joseph Hite Cemetery and a later "I"-house. Interments within the cemetery had been made between 1828 and 1839 and included at least six individuals. As a side note, this property was later occupied by Henry Watterson and was the site of his famous summer home Mansfield.

In September of 2008, Corn Island Archaeology LLC conducted surface collection and test excavation at the site of an early redware kiln (Bader n.d.). The previously unrecorded site – now designated **15JF740** – consists of an early brick residence and adjacent yards. Portions of the house date to the 1790s. The investigation was conducted as a public archaeological project that coincided with the annual Gaslight Festival. Archaeological displays were presented and public participation in the excavations was encouraged. The house may have been constructed by William and Valentine Conrad, but was certainly occupied by Valentine until around 1814. The Conrads were redware potters, and test excavations revealed kiln furniture and abundant waster sherds. The actual kiln site may have been largely destroyed by a 1978 addition to the house.

### Archaeological Sites

During the records checks, no recorded archaeological sites were identified within the boundaries of Charlie Vettiner Park, and only five archaeological sites have been recorded within a 2-km radius of the park. Other sites located outside that radius also provide an indication of the types of resources that may yet be found in the vicinity. **Table 12** summarizes sites documented during these surveys as well as those identified by other means. Most of these sites were described above. In addition to these resources, one additional site warrants discussion. Site **15JF9** was recorded by the University of Kentucky in 1932 during a statewide survey of archaeological resources (Webb and Funkhouser 1932:200). According to tradition, a large village site was once located near the present site of Jeffersontown, on Beargrass Creek. Graves, mounds, and large numbers of artifacts, including broken pottery, flint, and shell, were common finds. The site was reportedly well-known and collected by many amateurs. Recent attempts to relocate this site suggest it may have been located along the present-day Hurstbourne Lane corridor west northwest of downtown Jeffersontown (Bader 2003:31).

Evidence of prehistoric habitation is ubiquitous, however, across the area, especially along Beargrass Creek. One locus of intense occupation centered in the upland along the South Fork



of Beargrass in the area of present-day Jeffersontown. One explanation for this may be found in the following statement:

*The high fertile ground of the Jeffersontown area, far removed from the swampland at the Falls of the Ohio, was a natural magnet for settlers (Sinclair and Browning 1965).*

**Table 12. Summary of Archaeological Sites within 2-km of Charlie Vettiner Park**

Site	Reference	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
15JF9	Webb and Funkhouser 1932	Reported a group of prehistoric earthen mounds. According to report, site was not relocated, but is somewhere on Jeffersontown 7.5' quadrangle; suspected destroyed	None made at that time
15JF653 (Miller Site)	site form Bader 1995	Historic Farm, Residence (1851-1950)	inventory site, was never evaluated due to destruction
15JF684 (Joseph Hite Cemetery; JF742)	Prybylski 2000	Historic Cemetery (1801-1900)	not assessed, but likely eligible
15JF692	King and Bader 2002	lithic material from disturbed context and no cultural affiliation	ineligible
15JF740	Bader 2008	Redware kiln site (1803-1828)	Not assessed, but likely eligible
Outside 2-km boundary			
15JF536	Janzen 1985	lithic scatter	ineligible
15JF335	Janzen 1985	vicinity of Blankenbaker Lane and I-64 but destroyed	previously destroyed by interchange

The area along the South Fork of Beargrass Creek appears to be one of unusually high prehistoric site density. The density of prehistoric occupation in this area should not be surprising. The area is well watered, with numerous springs feeding the Beargrass. The generally wide, shallow Beargrass enters a deep gorge west of Taylorsville Road; a cavern

system reportedly follows this route from Taylorsville Road to Bardstown Road in the city of Beuchel, where rock outcrops containing local Harrodsburg chert are exposed. This would have been another attraction to prehistoric tool makers.

Although few sites have been officially recorded with the OSA between Fern Creek and the South Fork of Beargrass, collectors have long been aware of the almost continuous occurrence of artifacts. Over the past few years, the development of the Hurstbourne Parkway corridor in eastern Jefferson County has accelerated, adversely impacting well-known and historically significant structures and estates along with numerous unrecorded prehistoric resources. One area, in particular, near Six Mile Lane has been drastically affected. This section of the Hurstbourne corridor, between Taylorsville and Bardstown Roads, was developed without the requirement of prior environmental or cultural studies. As a result, several late prehistoric sites that produced abundant late prehistoric materials have been lost. Surface collections were gathered by amateurs and collectors from these sites as the area was developed.

Bennett Young (1910:29) reports that a very large stone box cemetery was once located south of this area on property owned by one Mr. Armstrong. This property was located “along the Bardstown Turnpike six miles out of Louisville in Jefferson County.” The ground had long been cultivated, but a “few strokes of the spade or the grubbing hoe” would turn up human bones at any point, along with arrowheads and fragments of pottery. An 1879 map of Jefferson County shows two Armstrong farms about “six miles out” on the Bardstown Pike, however (Beers and J. Lanagan 1879). They are in proximity to each other, but one is located within the drainage of Fern Creek, while the second is in the drainage of the South Fork of Beargrass Creek. The former is located near the site of the present day Rest Haven Cemetery; the latter lies less than 2 kilometers (about a mile) away along Hikes Lane.

A 1930 newspaper article reports on a site that might coincide with the Young report. The story relates the finding of a prehistoric burial on a dairy farm at Hikes Lane (Eschrich 1939). According to the account, what appears to be a flexed burial was found on the Schreiner (Snyder) farm. Numerous “flints, stones, and pottery shards” were recovered nearby. The Schreiner’s claim, however, that “elk horns, bits of turtle shell, ornamental bear teeth, teeth of other animals, mussel shells, bones and bits of pottery” were also found in the grave, along with a gorget found on the chest of the skeleton. The site was located atop a long ridge in “extremely fertile soil.” A large capacity spring and small cave were located nearby. A midden was easily recognized by the landowners as a deposit of dark soil. The site was visited by Lucien Beckner, a former geology professor at the University of Louisville, who concluded that the site was a burial ground associated with a village that occupied the high ground around the spring.

All of this information suggests the area surrounding Charlie Vettiner Park would be one in which prehistoric archaeological remains would have been present. An archaeological survey may result in the discovery of these remains.

### **Historic Structures Records Check and Literature Review**

The historic structures files and databases housed at Louisville Metro Planning were reviewed to obtain information on standing structures, and any demolished structures, located at Charlie Vettiner Park. The types of structures sought included residences, bridges, stone fences, etc. In addition to compiling an inventory of known or recorded significant cultural resources within the park, the identification of standing historic structures would also provide data on the locations of unrecorded archaeological deposits associated with these structures.

No NRHP-listed or otherwise significant historic structures are located on the park property. Indeed, aside from several rusting metal maintenance buildings and a wooden picnic pavilion, no structures of any kind are currently present on the park. These are of modern construction with no historical significance. However, there is a stone monument present along Charlie Vettiner Park Road. At the present time, this bears a memorial to Charlie Vettiner. However, the monument was constructed before the park was renamed and bore a different plaque prior to the renaming. The monument was a popular structure in the early days of the park, and one of the authors remembers climbing on it on numerous occasions. It was a common spot for taking group photographs. However, the structure is of modern age and is not likely eligible for listing to the NRHP. This structure is further discussed in **Section 5** of this report.

There are 26 properties in the Jeffersontown and Fern Creek areas that are currently listed on the NRHP. The closest of these to Charlie Vettiner Park is the Confederate Martyrs Monument in the Jeffersontown Cemetery near the intersection of Billtown Road and Watterson Trail. This monument marks the gravesite of four Confederate soldiers who were executed during the Civil War by Union forces. It was listed in 1997.

Among the NRHP listed residences are the Leatherman House at 360 College Drive in Jeffersontown; the Stucky House at 3504 Marlin Drive; the Hazael Tucker House and Farm at 2406 Tucker Station Road; the Tway House at 1021 Watterson Trail; and the Yenowne-Kennedy House at 4420 Taylorsville Road. The Tyler Settlement Rural Historic District is bounded roughly by the Southern Railroad, Taylorsville Road, and Jeffersontown City. It encompasses the Moses Tyler House at 3200 Tucker Station Road and the Robert Tyler Place at 1203 Taylorsville Road (National Register of Historic Places 2008). Numerous other historic structures are present in the vicinity of the park. Many of these are vernacular rural residences that are listed on the county inventory but which have not been evaluated for eligibility for listing to the NRHP.

### **Cemetery Review**

Historic maps were examined for cemetery locations. Cemetery records on file at the Louisville Metro Planning Commission were researched to identify the locations of any small family graveyards present on the property currently or in the past. In particular, dates of the cemetery use were sought along with the family names of those interred. Information was also sought on the number of graves present due to the fact that many old cemeteries contain unmarked graves or those marked only with a small field stone. In addition, tombstones are commonly removed from old cemeteries.

The small cemetery located within the park was investigated during the records search. This cemetery is associated with the occupations of the Shadburn, Frederick, and Stivers families and is discussed in detail below in **Section 5** of this report.

### Historic Map Review

A series of historic maps were reviewed in relation to this project (**Table 13**). The purpose of this method was to identify any former structures, roads, or other landuse of the park area over time.

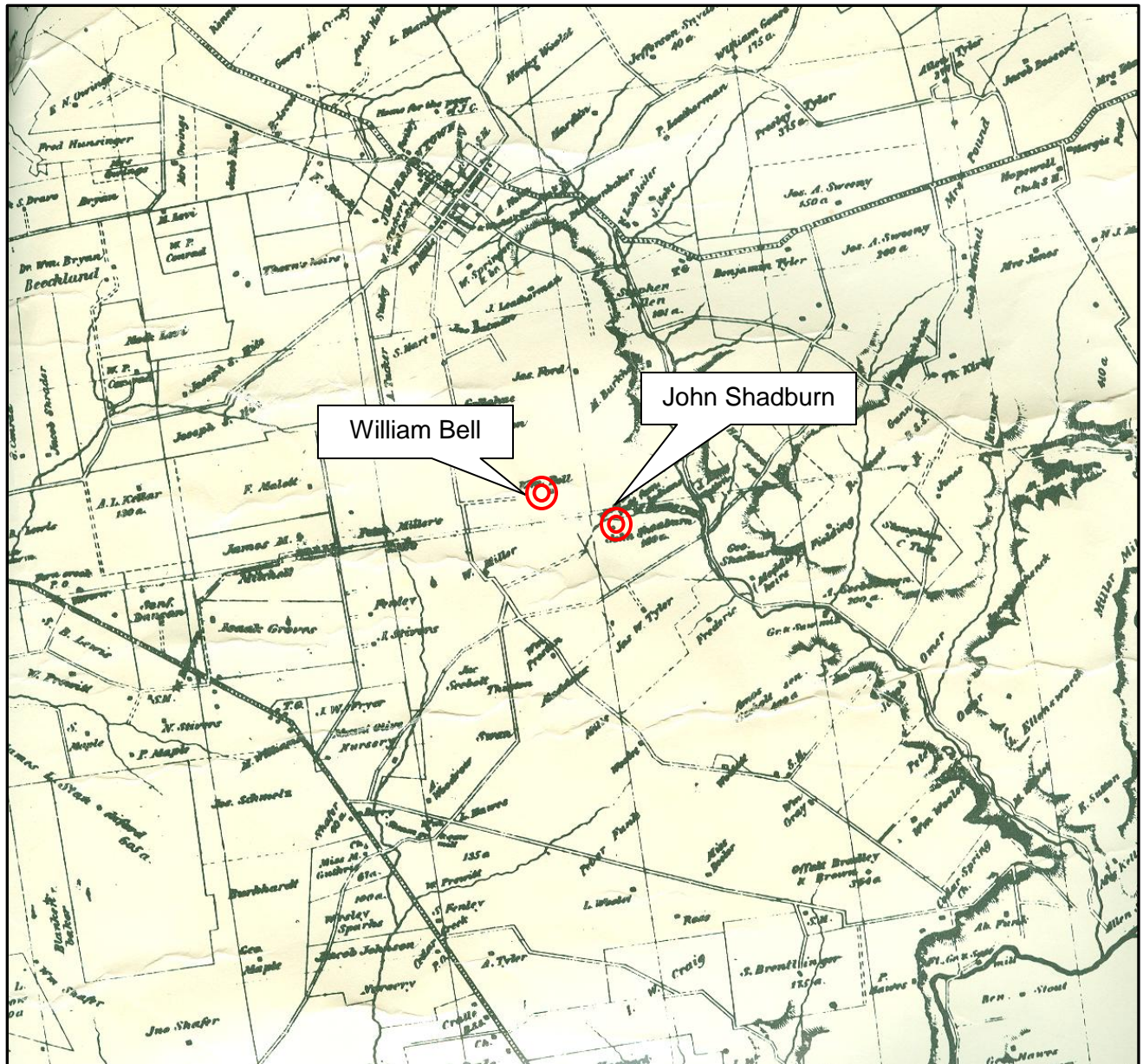
**Table 13. Historic Maps Reviewed**

Date	Name	Publisher	Notes on APE
1858	Map of Jefferson County Kentucky	G. T. Bergmann, Surveyor, Louisville, KY	Shows residences of William Bell and John Shadburn; also states “Massacre of Holt fam by Indians”. Residence of Shadburn appears to be north of other documented residences in later maps. This may be in the vicinity of the current maintenance building.
1879	Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky	D. G. Beers and J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA	Shows residence of P.H. Moss located in the vicinity of the park.
1907	USGS 7.5' Topographic quadrangle	USGS	Shows one structure located near the entrance (identified as Residence 1 within this report).
1913	New Map of Louisville and Jefferson County	Louisville Title Company	Land is subdivided more; property boundaries of Parrot, Jones, and Haylor visible, but no residences are depicted.
1951	Louisville 15' USGS Topographic quadrangle	USGS	Shows three residences and four outbuildings; no lake to the west is depicted. These residences are identified as Residences 1, 2, and 3 within this report.
Post 1958	Jefferson County Deed Book	Plat Map	Shows existing (or proposed) recreational and maintenance structures and facilities at the park.
1960	Jeffersontown 7.5' USGS Topographic quadrangle	USGS	Shows cemetery and two residences; no outbuildings. The lake appears for the first time.
1966	USDA Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky	USDA	Shows cemetery and two residences—Residences 1 and 2 within this report.
1984	Jeffersontown 7.5' USGS Topographic quadrangle	USGS	Shows the picnic pavilion and one outbuilding (possibly a restroom or maintenance shed).



### 1858 G. T. Bergman Map

The earliest map examined was the 1858 Bergmann map (**Figure 27**). Although this map documents the locations of residences, it does not record property boundaries. The residence of William Bell is depicted to the north in an area that appears to be located within the park's golf course. The residence of John Shadburn, husband of Caroline Frederick Stivers, is located on the 1858 Bergmann map. The John Shadburn residence identified on the 1858 map may represent another historic archaeological site present within the boundaries of the park. This location appears to be farther east than the Residence 1 location and farther north than Residence 2.



**Figure 27. 1858 Bergmann map with pertinent landowners noted.**





**Figure 28. Close up of the 1858 Bergmann map with “Massacre of the Holt fam. by Indians” noted north of Denny’s Run.**

The 1858 map also records “Massacre of the Holt Fam. by Indians” along the park’s main drainage (**Figure 28**). No additional information was discovered during this investigation, but this suggests a contact-period archaeological site is present along in this area of the park.



## 1879 Beers and Lanagan

The 1879 Beers and Lanagan atlas shows plenty of settlement in the vicinity of the park (**Figure 29**). Names in the area where the park would be located include J.H. Weller, J. S. Ford, P.H. Moss, L. J. Swan, and Mrs. Burkhart. The Moss residence appears to be located within the park boundaries on land that may have included a Shadburn house and the Shadburn/Samuel Frederick cemetery. Although deed research acquired information back to 1856 for the Weller property, data on the P.H. Moss property was not encountered.

Deed research shed some light on ownership following publication of this atlas. Property owners of tracts that became Charlie Vettiner Park included Clarence K. Sprowl, Thomas S. and Emma Buckman, Robert H. and Romania Morse, and John C. and Carrie G. Stelsly. Much of this land appears to have been bought up by Luther Swan through the twentieth century.

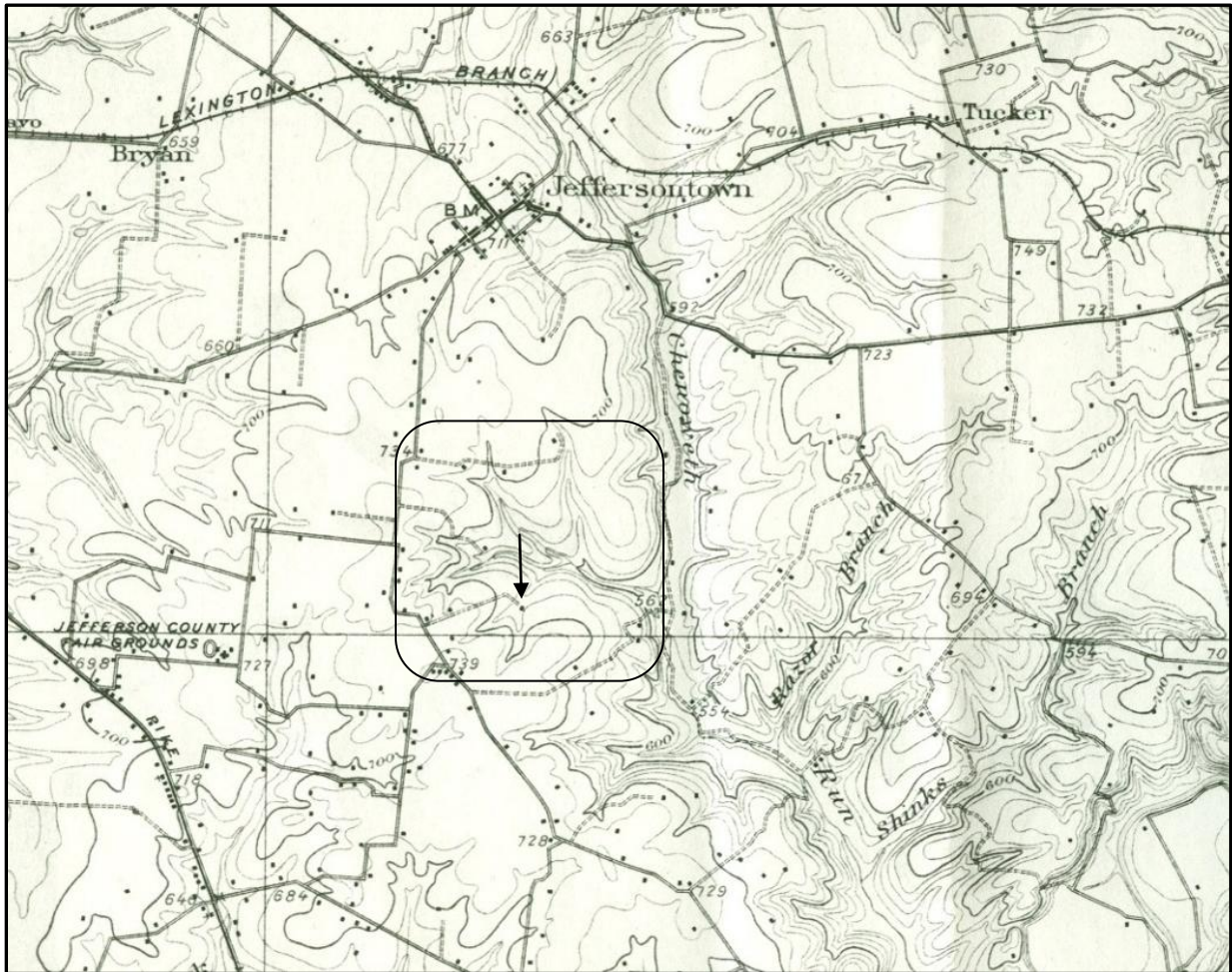


**Figure 29. 1879 Fairmount and Seatonville page of the Beers and Lanagan atlas with vicinity of Charlie Vettiner Park noted.**



### 1907 USGS 7.5' Topographic Map

Property owners were not depicted on the 1907 map (**Figure 30**). One structure, however, is now located within the boundaries of the park at the approximate location of a structure that became known as the Miller House (Residence 1 in this report). According to deed research, property owners of tracts that became Charlie Vettiner Park included George and Anna Miller, George L. and Amy W. Bowles, William Swan, and Thomas O. Weller.

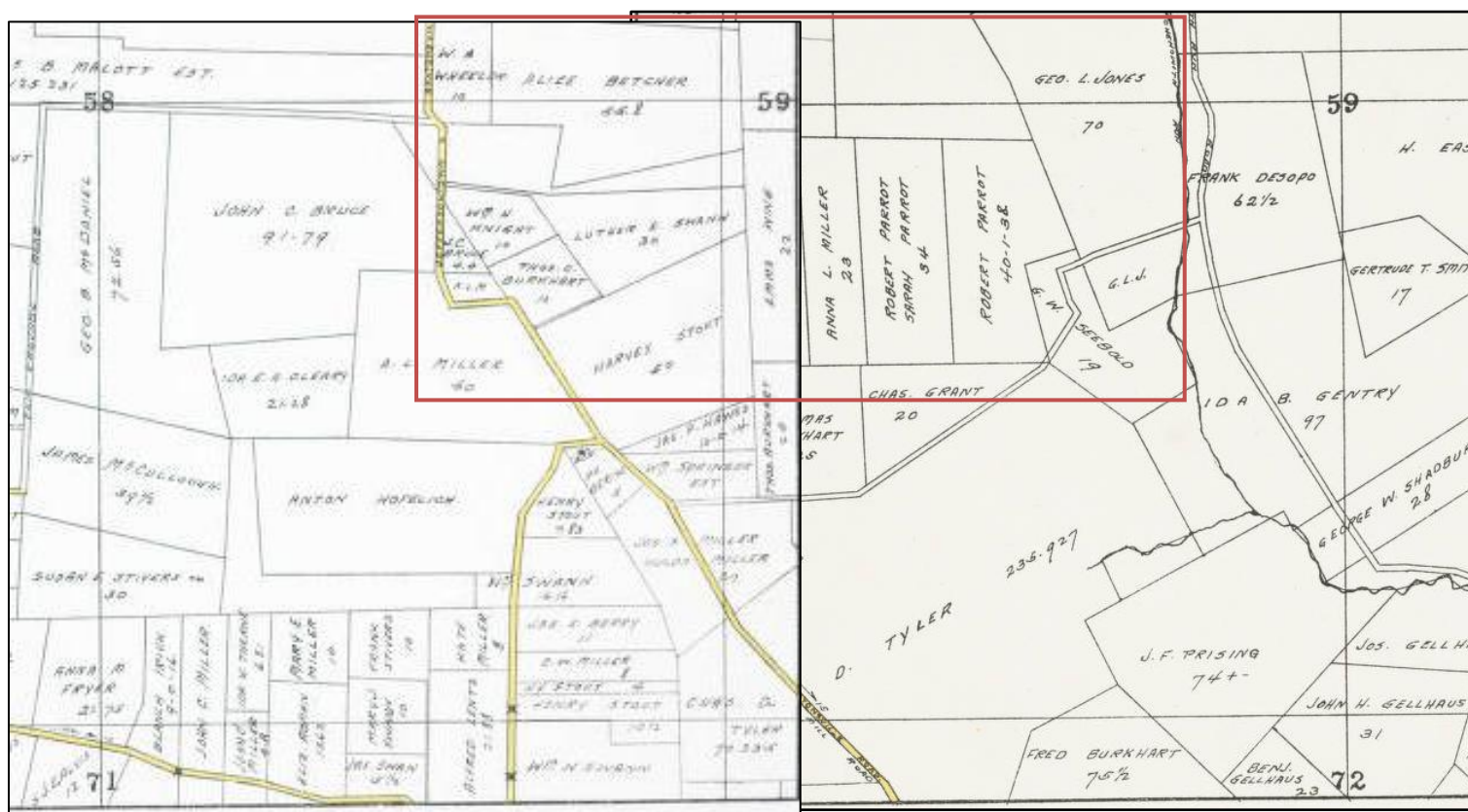


**Figure 30. 1907 Map with location of Charlie Vettiner Park outlined and location of a residence (Residence 1) noted.**



## 1913 Atlas

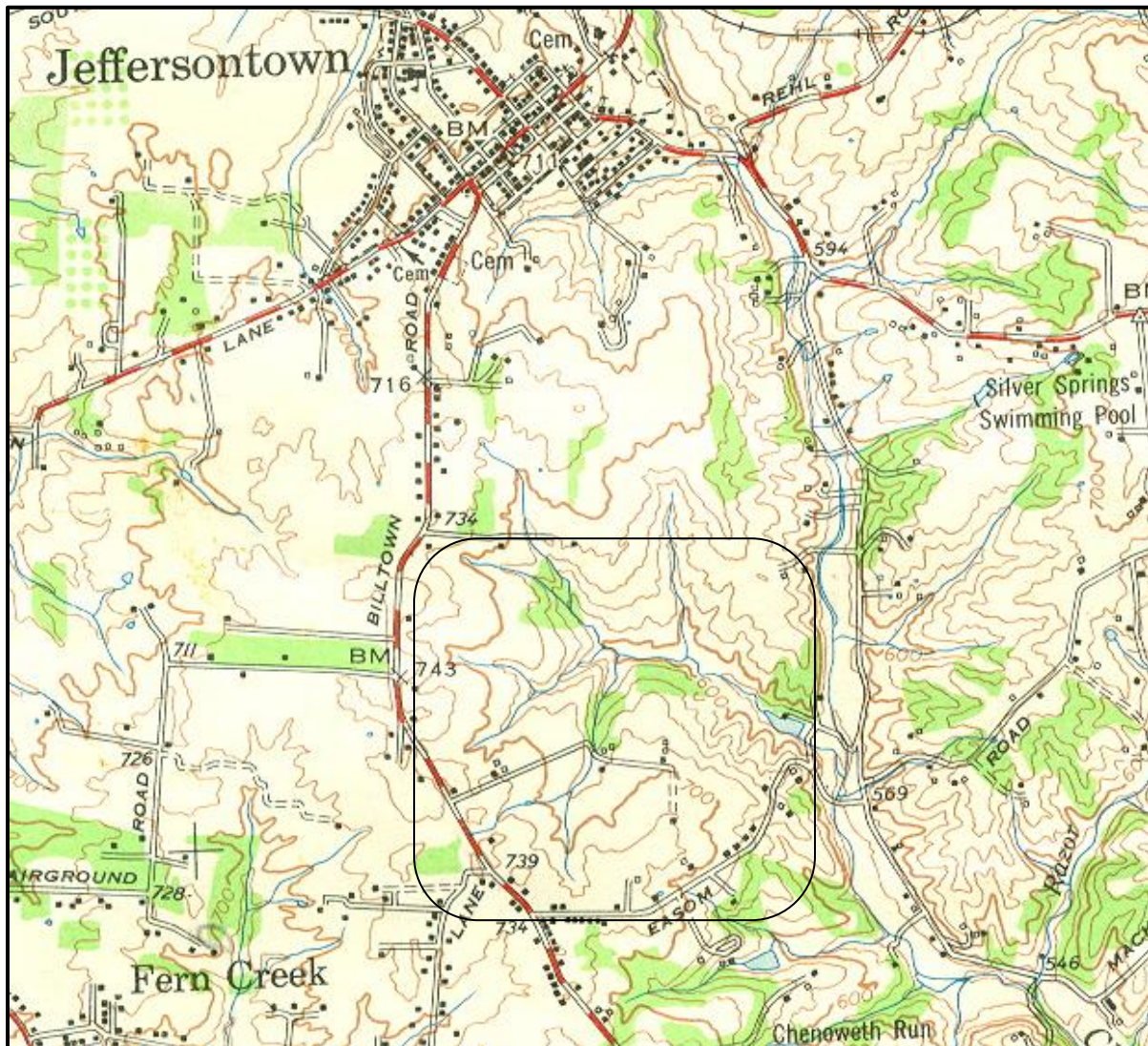
Copies of the 1913 atlas were found at the University of Louisville Digital Archives Collection (**Figure 31**). Property owners noted within the area that became Charlie Vettiner Park include Alice Betcher (widow), Luther Swan, Harvey Stout, Emma Wine, Anna L. Miller, Robert and Sarah Parrot, Henry Haylor, James C. Bowles, and George L. Jones. Houses, unfortunately, are not depicted on the 1913 atlas. During subsequent years, the properties were owned by F. C. and Mary E. Fischer, J.H. and Nannie P. Ellingsworth, J.M. and Mary A. Williams, and Alex P. and Belle Miller. Eventually, these were purchased by Luther Swan.



**Figure 31. Pages 58 and 59 of the 1913 Atlas with property owners depicted.**

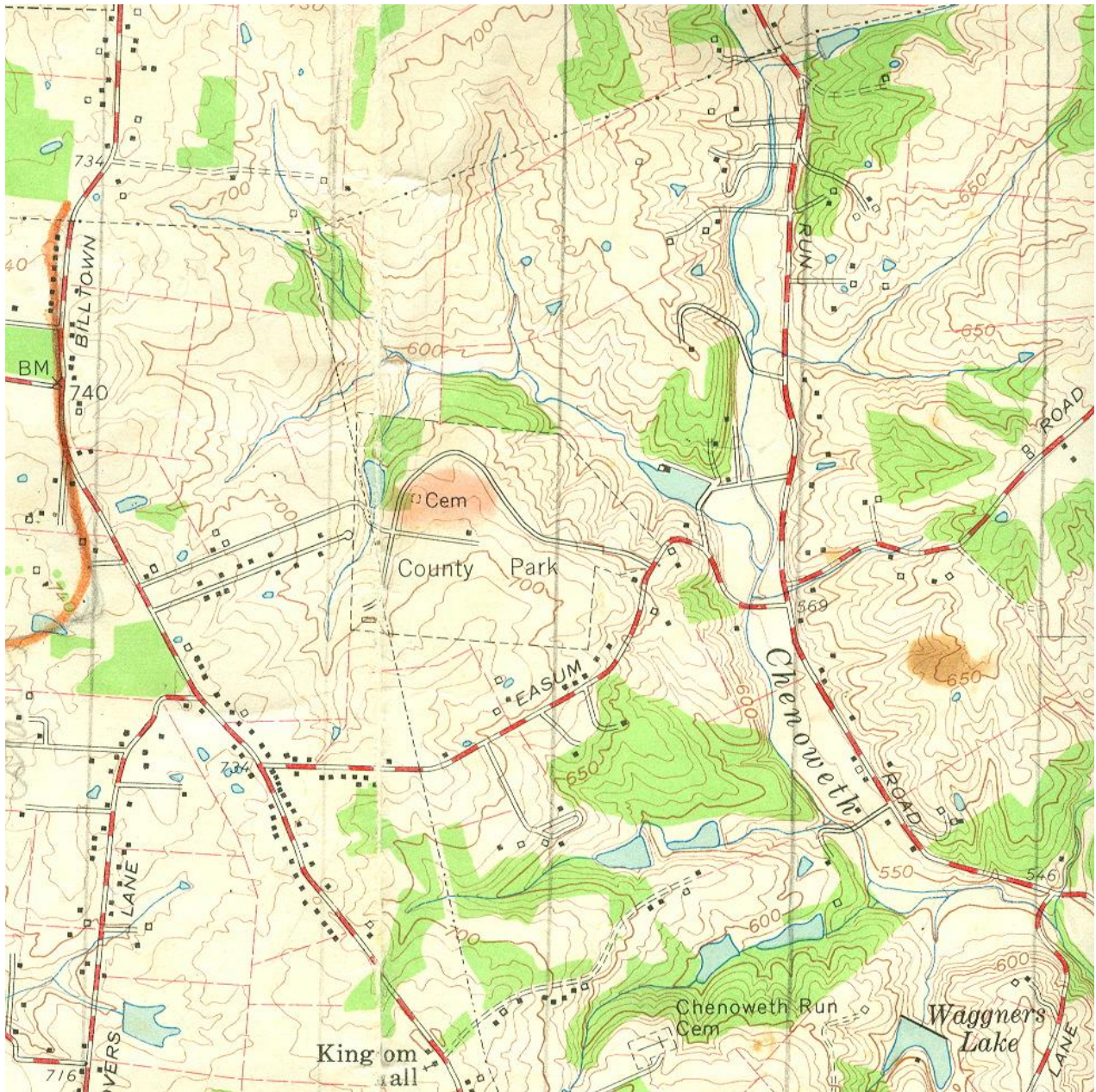
### 1951 USGS 15' Topographic Map

According to the 1951 source, there have been additional structures on the property (**Figure 32**). Residence 1, located just east of where Mary Dell Lane crosses over a tributary, had been previously identified on the 1907 map. According to this 1951 map, two outbuildings also were present across the street. Two additional residences are depicted to the east. According to deed research, some park property was at this time owned by the heirs of Luther E. Swan, whose will was dated 1950. According to interviews with Mr. Tom Lovett who worked on the property, Residence 1 came to be owned by Hampton and Drucilla Miller, and Residence 2 was built for their daughter Elizabeth and husband Timmy Eldridge.



**Figure 32. 1951 USGS 15' *Louisville* quadrangle with location of Charlie Vettiner Park noted.**





**Figure 33. 1960 7.5' USGS Jeffersontown Topographic Quadrangle showing county park.**

By the time of the 1960 topographic quadrangle, two structures are visible—Residence 1 and Residence 2. The third residence is not documented. A tributary has been impounded to create one of the park's small fishing lakes.



### Deed and Genealogical Data

Many prominent early landowners had ties to the park property. Families include the John Augustus, Samuel, and Caroline Frederick families, and the families of Miller, Burkhart, Swan, Weller, Ford, Bell, Sprowl, and Morse.

#### Frederick Family

The Frederick family was a prominent landowner and influential member of Jeffersontown, particularly in the German Lutheran church. **John Augustus Frederick** came to Jefferson County from Webachhausen, Parish of St. Lawrence, Germany. He was influential in the beginnings of the German Lutheran church in Jeffersontown. Augustus died in 1827 at age 67; or 66 years, 10 months, and 7 days according to W.K. Frederick (Frederick 1969). His wife was Katherine Bruner Frederick, daughter of the prominent Bruner family of Jeffersontown. She died in 1816 at age 59 years. Their graves lie in the Jeffersontown Lutheran Church lot. Other Fredericks in this cemetery include George A (d. 1836) and Petery (d. 1838, age 16 years). According to the will of Augustus, the family included many descendants (Filson Club History Quarterly 1988). Sons included Augustus, Samuel, John (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Andrew (deceased), Waller/Walter P.S., George, and John P. Y. Daughters included Margaret, who married Thomas Moore, and Christina, who married Walter Pearce.

Within this document, his wife's name is mentioned as Polly, and one step-daughter is identified: Dorothea Meddis. Augustus's second wife was Mary or Polly (Walker) Meddis (1779-1817) (Frederick 1969; [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)). Also mentioned are grandchildren, including Emily and Augustus, children of Andrew; and Catharine Easum and Elizabeth Moore. Also within the household were an undisclosed number of slaves. Land holdings at the time of his death included 110 ac on Floyds Fork, 130 ac from Benjamin Sebastian, 200 ac from Alexander Breckinridge, 90 ac from Robert Breckinridge, and 91 ac from the heirs of Thomas Cannon (Filson Club History Quarterly 1988:317). Children of John Augustus are summarized in (**Table 14**).

**Table 14. Children of John Augustus**

Name	Date of Birth	Marriage Date and Spouse	Children	Date of Death
John	1783	1806 Jane Kelly		
Joseph	1785	1806 Sally Seaton	Richard, Margaret, George A., Rebecca (Hart)	1816
Katherine		1806 Benjamin Tyler	Catherine (1825) who married William Easom	
George		1809 Mildred Neville		
Samuel	1791	1815 Louisa Swearingen	see Table 15	1834
		1833 Louisa (Brown, Frederick, then Furnace)		
Andrew		1815 Frances P. Stucky* (1806-1890)	Emily (Bailey, then Garr), Augustus	1820
Christiana		1813 Walter Pearce	Jackson Jefferson, Emily, John Julius, Benjamin Franklin, Augustus, Catherine (Conn), Robert, Ella	1869
Jacob		1819 Elizabeth Locke		
Augustus	1800	1824 Catherine (Taylor) Cawthorne		1837
Margaret		1821 Thomas D. Moore		
Walter Percy	1818	1836 Emily Dale (1819-1875/6)	Marietta (Finley), Margaret Ann (unmarried), Henry Samuel, Rueben Augustus, John Peter, Sarah Elizabeth (Norris), William Wallace, Walter Scott, James Alexander, Emily Alice, Edward, Rebecca, Charles, Delancy, Hallie (Vannata, then Kinkhart/Kinkord)	1890 or 1891
John Peter	1821			1838

\*remarried in 1822 to Stephen Chenoweth

Augustus Frederick was a large landowner southeast of Jeffersontown. It is believed he originally acquired 266 acres from Alexander Breckinridge in 1797 and 69 acres from William Fleming in 1800 (Frederick 1976; Jobson 1977; Johnston 1994:11-12). According to these sources, Augustus Frederick operated a sawmill, a gristmill, and a distillery on Chenoweth Run. The mills were built on opposite sides of Chenoweth Run; the distillery was well-known in the area for making peach brandy (Frederick 1976).

**Samuel Frederick** appears to have been born in 1791 on a farm south of Jeffersontown, which may have included land where the Samuel Frederick Cemetery is now located (Johnston 1997:44). He married twice. His first wife was Louisa Swearingen (1798-1832) whom he married on May 30, 1815. His second marriage was to Louisa (Brown) Furnace, the widow of William Furnace, on October 20, 1833. Although no map of his land holding could be acquired, his land holdings were known to have bordered the John Kelly estate, lands of Hiram Mallott, Zilhart, Alexander Reed, and what would become Billtown Road (Filson Club History Quarterly 1988:451). It is unclear whether this estate remained in the hands of his second wife, Louisa Brown Furnace, whether she received 1/3 of the land as her dower, whether the estate was divided between the children, or whether the land was sold off. Louisa Brown Furnace Frederick went on to remarry twice more—to Leonard George, Jr. in 1838 and John R. Moore. These names, however, do not appear in the vicinity on the 1858 map. In later years, portions of the Samuel Frederick estate were owned by Martin Burkhart, then Henry and Elizabeth (Dickey) Haylor (Johnston 1988:119). According to this source, it eventually became owned by the Scharfenberger family. A portion of the Henry Haylor land in 1913 appears to be in the area where the Charlie Vettiner Golf Course would be located.

Children of Samuel and Louisa Swearingen are summarized in **Table 15**. Son William Henry Harrison Frederick was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, an honor befitting a two-term Congressman such as himself. Son Samuel Jr. (1829-1887) is known to have married Laura O. Smith January 15, 1854. She is also one of the interments in the Samuel Frederick Cemetery at Charlie Vettiner Park (Jobson 1988). According to Warren Kellar Frederick's book of the Frederick family (Frederick 1976), Samuel Frederick Jr. remarried to Mary Lamb and became a pioneer in Missouri. He is also buried, however, in what Warren Frederick calls the "Shadburn Cemetery" (Samuel Frederick Cemetery) (Frederick 1976). According to this source, Richard may also have been buried in this cemetery, although his death was believed to have occurred in Central or South America due to a logging accident.



**Table 15. Children of Samuel Frederick**

Name	Date of Birth	Marriage Date and Spouse	Children	Date of Death
Caroline	1816	1931 Gideon Stivers (1808-1844)	see Table 16	1846
		John Shadburn (1812-1864)		
Joseph	1818	1838 Sophia/Sophie Clark		1838
William Henry Harrison	1820	1843 Nancy (Chrisler) Noel	Mary Louise (Bullitt), Hamilton Pope, Fielden Chrisler, Emma Furnace (Glover), Samuel, William Henry	1890
Abiga	1823	1841 Agnes Sherley	Jane Louise (Merriwether), Mary (Schooler), Matilda Agnes, Lewis	1872
Etna	1825	1838 Felix Stivers (brother of Gideon)		1904
Susan	1827	1871 Charles Finley/Fenley (1822-1869)	Henry Manny, Ellen (Hoke, Mary/Molly (Hoke), Thomas H., Florence (Moore then Brown), Samuel, and Bell	1871
Samuel Jr	1829	1854 Laura Smith (1834-1855)		1887
		Mary Lamb	three children, deceased	
Richard*	1831			1852

Daughter **Caroline Frederick** married Gideon Stivers (1808-1844) in 1831. According to Frederick (1969), Gideon was a cooper by trade. They had seven children. Data for these individuals are summarized in **Table 16**; information derived from Fern Creek Woman's Club (1976) and Frederick (1969, 1976).

**Table 16. Children of Caroline Frederick**

Father	Name	Date of Birth	Marriage Date and Spouse	Children	Date of Death
Gideon Stivers, Sr. (1808-1844)	Lydia Ann Stivers	1834	George Beckley	Henry Fred Beckley (2/2/1852)	
	Damaris Stivers				
	Samuel F. Stivers	1836	N/A	N/A	1838
	Dr. Gideon J. Stivers, Jr.	1839	1859 Margaret Bailey	Frederick, Nettie, and Emma Stivers	1899
			Isora (Alderson) Berryman	Price Clay, Sterling, Benjamine Sidney, Ethal Parsons, Lee Allen Sr.	
	Louisa Jane Stivers		1848 John Forman		
	Andrew Stivers				
	Susan S. Stivers				
John Shadburn (?-1863)	Betty Shadburn	1844	Harry Lackland		1913 Missouri

At least one of their children died in infancy--Samuel F. Stivers, who died in 1838. He is buried at the Samuel Frederick Cemetery at Charlie Vettiner Park and was the only legible grave marker in 2008 (Jobson 1988). Two children are known to have grown to adulthood, married, and had children: Dr. Gideon J. Stivers (1839-1899) and Lydia Ann Stivers Beckley (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976:116; Frederick 1969). No data was found pertaining to Damaris, Andrew, and Susan. These may have been infant mortalities and may be buried within the Samuel Frederick Cemetery.

### Shadburn Family

After Gideon's death in 1841, Caroline remarried. She married John Shadburn, a local farmer, on January 25 1844. By the fall of 1844, Caroline had another child, Betty Shadburn. Betty married Harry Lackland and appears to have died in 1913 in Missouri. Caroline's death occurred March 29, 1946 while Betty was still an infant. The residence of John Shadburn appears on the 1858 Bergmann map; its location appears to be within Charlie Vettiner park.

Records in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints document a John Shadburn born in 1798 ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)). Johnston (1994:45) documents his parents as Amos (b. 1755) and Jane Falls; siblings include a Joseph and Sara. The LDS records and Johnston (1994) also indicate he was married previously to Elizabeth Weathers (1801-before 1844) on June 21, 1821; children from this marriage included a John B. Shadburn (b. 1823), Sarah Jane Shadburn (b. 1823), and George W. Shadburn (b. approximately 1832). The son John appears to have moved north to Jeffersonville, Indiana and become a policeman. Children of George W. and his wife Susan (Kelley) also include a John Shadburn, born in 1855. One other marriage is recorded by LDS records for Shadburn. This marriage was to Louisa Tyler on August 29, 1847. One child was listed on this record: that of Richard Shadburn, born about 1848.

Shadburn's death occurred in 1864 (Frederick 1976) or 1863 (Johnston 1994; LDS records). According to Frederick 1976, he was shot in the head and killed as he was serving as a sergeant in the Confederate Army. The NPS Civil War Sailors and Soldiers System database, however, only lists a John Shadburn serving in the Union army. This source documents a John F. Shadburn serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Louisville Provost Guard, Kentucky Volunteers, and a John T. Shadburn serving with the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was a unit of military police; roles of provost guard units included prisoner guards, defense against raiding parties or guerilla bands, and keeping order between citizens and military. The latter became increasingly important in Louisville; the Union forces stationed there were not known to be orderly (Bush 2008a). In October of 1862--in response to Confederate General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky--the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was subsumed in the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. The records that list these two John Shadburns may refer to the same individual; handwriting of the "F" and "T" middle initial may have been misread. The 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment served in Munfordville in 1862, Bowling Green in 1863, Knoxville, Morristown, Tazewell, and Cumberland Gap through 1864, and in Knoxville when mustered out in 1865 (NPS 2009). The John T. Shadburn record confirms he was mustered out as a sergeant. According to Shadburn's birth records, he would have been approximately 63 years of age by 1861. Interestingly, another area landowner who also may have served in these same regiments at a similar age was Samuel Brentlinger, previous landowner of Twin Meadows Park/Mahoney Property, a newly acquired Metro Park located nearby.

### Other Families

Additional families were illuminated by deed research. One of the most well-known families was the **Miller** family. In 1957, when Jefferson County bought large parcels for the park, the land was owned by the Hensly family but still called the Old Miller Farm. George W. and Anne L. Miller began acquiring land in 1894 and 1895 with purchases from Emma and J.W. Wing (DB 440x518 and 444x341). They owned the farm until George's death in about 1951; Anne had died the previous year. The farm was sold to James Raymond and Edith Taylor in 1951 by heirs of George and Anne, including Emma Miller Lucas, Florence Miller Roman and husband W.R., and Hampton C. and Drusilla M. Miller (DB 2735x170). The Miller family owned other property in the immediate area. One former Miller residence is still occupied today; it is located along Chenoweth Park Road (**Figure 34**).





**Figure 34. Former Miller residence.**

Prior to the Miller ownership, parcels had been owned by the **Burkhart** family. Portions of their estate had been purchased from Emma and J. W. Wing; Emma had been the wife of Charles Burkhart.

Another large parcel was purchased from heirs of Luther Swan. The Swan family had begun purchasing property in the area in 1903 from Thomas S. and Emma Buckman (DB590x70). Additional parcels were purchased through the 1920s from families such as Ellingsworth, Cook, and Miller. The Ellingsworth parcel traces back to Fisher, Bowles, Stelsly, Lewis, and—in 1890—Ford. The Cook parcel traces back to Betcher, Morse, Weller, Batman, Seas, Parris, Thompson, and—in 1856—Isem. Adjacent landowners at this time included “heirs of Samuel Frederick” (DB 96x144).

### **Oral History**

Attempts were made by CIA to locate long-term residents of the Charlie Vettiner Park area to conduct interviews regarding their remembrances of the park and its previous residents. Most were unsuccessful. However, Mr. Tom Lovett, current President of the Greater Jeffersontown Historical Society, was very helpful. Mr. Lovett recalls working at the Miller farm during his high school years. He is now retired. His experiences there provided much detail about the locations of buildings, family relationships, and farm activities.

The farm was reached via Mary Dell Lane. A gate was built across the road, which one could open from the car without getting out by pulling on a weighted rope. Mr. Lovett stated that the larger house (called Residence 1 in this report) was located near the current entrance to the park. It had been occupied by Mr. Hampton Miller and his wife Drucilla. Hampton was one of three heirs of George and Anna Miller who had owned the property for many years. The earlier and larger Miller residence was said to be located at the end of a long gravel driveway, but it is unclear where this might have been.

At the time their daughter (Elizabeth) married Timmy Eldridge, a second, smaller house was built near the site of the current large picnic pavilion (referred to as Residence 2 below). Timmy Eldridge was said to have been in an organization such as the Merchant Marines, had a knack for inventing, and was the brain behind the gate-keeping device. Additional information about the buildings on this farm is provided in a later section of this report.

For now, it suffices to say that the Millers were truck farmers who also had livestock. Much of what is now Charlie Vettiner Park was in pasture. Corn was grown just east of the location of Residence 2. Mr. Miller had a truck garden in which he grew cabbage, okra, tomatoes, potatoes, and the like. Mr. Lovett recalled helping pick the ripened vegetables and loading them into Mr. Miller's small International pick-up to deliver to the Hay Market downtown. Mrs. Miller did quite a bit of canning. Mr. Lovett also assisted with hay baling.

The Millers also had horses, a mule, chickens, pigs, and dairy cattle. The livestock were housed in a large barn near the smaller house. A large concrete pad was located at this barn. Tobacco was hung up inside, and an interior corn crib held the feed corn. No silo was known to have been present. A large cistern was located nearby for the animals. Mr. Miller had one particularly large horse that he rode to Jeffersontown on business. The cows were milked, and the milk was stored in a small springhouse located near the lake to keep it cool. The milk was sold to a local distributor. Neighbors included Mr. Ormsby, who also raised tobacco, and two women known as Mossy and Peggy Weber. Mr. Lovett remembers trips to the Jeffersontown blacksmith, a man named Katzman.

In addition to Mr. Lovett, much Vettiner family history, photographs, and Vettiner's own scrapbooks were shared by Becky Walker, granddaughter of Charlie Vettiner. This material was incorporated into the report, and a brief biography composed by Ms. Walker was donated to Metro Parks.



# 4

## Formation and Historical Development of the Park

Prior to becoming a park, the land had been in agricultural use. Although it is uncertain what crops were raised historically, crops that do well in the soil types found at the property include alfalfa, corn, soybean, tobacco, and truck or orchard crops (Zimmerman 1966). This area south of Jeffersontown has been known to be a dairy farm area; farms such as those of Charles D. Tyler and Sons delivered milk, buttermilk, and butter to their Jeffersontown Creamery in 1912 (Johnston 1997:103).

In addition to agriculture, natural features such as the waterfall in **Figure 35** were popular spots to gather. This photograph shows Carl William Miller and Melton Tyler in the front row and Elmer Stout, Hampton Miller, and Conner Stout in the back row. Photo was taken by William Cleary.



**Figure 35.** View of waterfalls at the park during the early 1900s. Photo courtesy of Carole Chambers Davis.



### Formation and Use of Chenoweth Park

Today's ambitious Ring of Parks imitative that will follow the Floyds Fork drainage is not the first such endeavor. During the 1950s, Charlie Vettiner continued the vision of the JCPR, envisioning a Rainbow Chain of Parks surrounding the Louisville center. The chain would be complementary to the more urban Olmsted parks. The component parks of the system were attributed the name because of the colorful atmosphere being developed for their infrastructure.

*Replacing the old drab green picnic tables will be the modernistic red, white, and blue table tops with [unreadable] of orange and green.*

The drab garbage cans were to be replaced with "gaily colored receptacles of red, white, and blue" (Jeffersonian 1959) (**Figure 36**).



**Figure 36.** Playground equipment circa 1985. Photo courtesy of Becky Walker.

### Rainbow Chain of Parks

The Rainbow Chain of Parks was to extend from Jefferson Memorial Forest and Waverly Park in the west to Belle Island Park, located on Six Mile Island, in the northeast (**Figure 37**). Chenoweth Park was the first link established in that chain (Jeffersonian 1959).

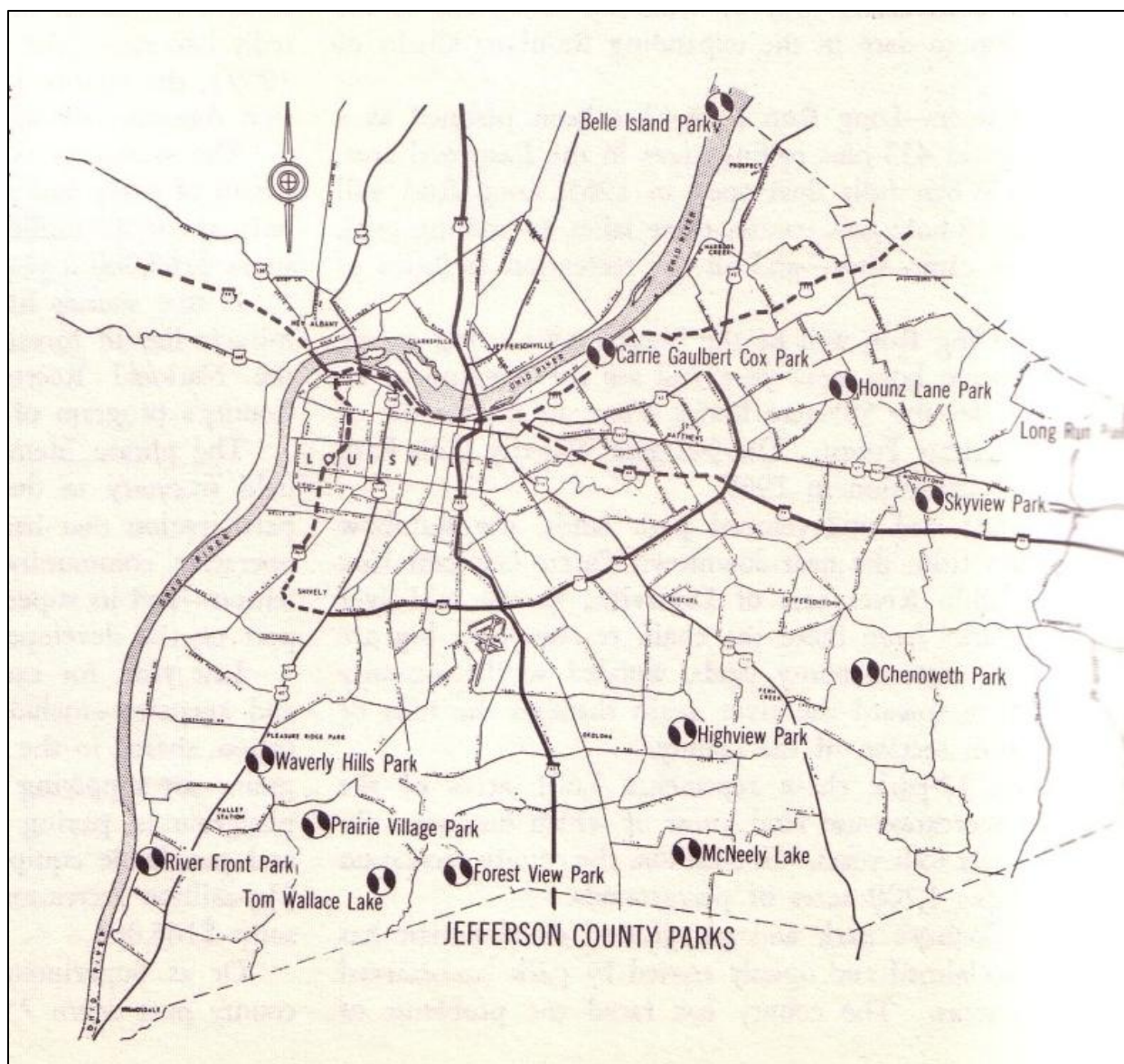


Figure 37. Rainbow Chain of Parks as of 1964 (JCPRB 1964 Yearbook).



### THE PARK SYSTEM OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

FOURTEEN (14) MAJOR PARKS ARE INCLUDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY'S CHAIN OF RAINBOW PARKS BENDING AROUND THE COUNTY LIKE A RAINBOW.

1.	BELLE ISLAND PARK _____	160.00 Acres
2.	BOATER'S PARK (Lower River Road) _____	30.00 Acres
3.	CHENOWETH PARK _____	247.50 Acres
4.	CARRIE GAULBERT COX PARK (Upper River Road) _____	50.65 Acres
5.	HIGHVIEW PARK _____	20.64 Acres
6.	HOUNZ LANE PARK _____	17.90 Acres
7.	FOREST (Four Tracts) _____	932.00 Acres
8.	FOREST VIEW PARK _____	585.00 Acres
9.	LONG RUN PARK _____	453.16 Acres
10.	MC NEELEY LAKE PARK _____	75.71 Acres
11.	PRAIRIE PARK _____	10.80 Acres
12.	SKYVIEW PARK _____	15.50 Acres
13.	TCM WALLACE PARK _____	204.00 Acres
14.	WAVERLY HILLS PARK _____	301.95 Acres
	TOTAL	3,110.81 Acres

### COUNTY FOREST (1,766 ACRES)

The Jefferson County Forest is made up of six (6) different tracts:

- (1) Miller's Hill has 104 acres in two tracts of 73 and 31 acres.
- (2) Scott's Gap has 416 acres in three tracts of 257, 106 and 53 acres.
- (3) Jefferson Hill has 198 acres
- (4) Tom Wallace has 204 acres in six tracts of 51, 41, 38, 77, 36 and 7 acres
- (5) Hill Top has 214 acres in two tracts of 169 and 45 acres.
- (6) Jones Hollow has 585 acres in three tracts of 409, 44 and 132 acres.

The Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board plans a linking parkway, tying together these six (6) tracts.

30

Figure 38. Acreage of parks within the Rainbow Chain of Parks (JCPRB Yearbook 1964).



Many of these are in operation; the rest represent playground and recreation potential.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Anchorage Public School                     | 41. Indian Trail Elementary         |
| 2. Angela Merici High                          | 42. Jefferson, Thomas, High         |
| 3. Auburndale Elementary                       | 43. Jeffersontown Elementary        |
| 4. Audubon Elementary                          | 44. Jones Hollow Park               |
| 5. Bashford Manor Elementary                   | 45. Kennedy Elementary              |
| 6. Bates Elementary                            | 46. Kenwood Elementary              |
| 7. Bishop David High                           | 47. Kerrick Elementary              |
| 8. Buechel Armory (Skating)                    | 48. Kosmosdale Center               |
| 9. Butler High                                 | 49. Long Run Park                   |
| 10. Camp Taylor Elementary                     | 50. Lyndon Elementary               |
| 11. Cane Run Elementary                        | 51. McNeeley Park                   |
| 12. Catholic Country Day High                  | 52. Medora Elementary               |
| 13. Chenoweth Elementary                       | 53. Medora Playground               |
| 14. Chenoweth Park                             | 54. Melbourne Heights Elementary    |
| 15. Convention Center<br>(Orchestra-CHORDIANS) | 55. Middletown Elementary           |
| 16. Coral Ridge Playground                     | 56. Mill Creek Elementary           |
| 17. Cox Park                                   | 57. Mother of Good Counsel          |
| 18. Crums Lane Elementary                      | 58. Newburg Elementary              |
| 19. Dixie Elementary                           | 59. Okolona Elementary              |
| 20. Durrett High                               | 60. Our Lady of Consolation         |
| 21. Eastern High                               | 61. Our Lady of Christians          |
| 22. Eastwood Playground                        | 62. Our Lady of Lourdes             |
| 23. Fairdale Elementary                        | 63. Our Lady of Mount Carmel        |
| 24. Fairdale High                              | 64. Pleasure Ridge Park High        |
| 25. Fern Creek Elementary                      | 65. Pleasure Ridge Park Jr. High    |
| 26. Fern Creek High                            | 66. Prestonia Elementary            |
| 27. Fern Creek Golf Course                     | 67. Rangeland Elementary            |
| 28. Filson Elementary                          | 68. Resurrection Elementary         |
| 29. Gilmore Lane Elementary                    | 69. Rockford Lane Elementary        |
| 30. Goldsmith Lane Elementary                  | 70. Sanders Elementary              |
| 31. Greathouse Elementary                      | 71. Schaffner Elementary            |
| 32. Greenwood Elementary                       | 72. Seneca High                     |
| 33. Guardian Angels Elementary                 | 73. Seneca Jr. High                 |
| 34. Harrods Creek Playground                   | 74. Shryock Elementary              |
| 35. Hawthorne Elementary                       | 75. Skyview Park                    |
| 36. Highview Park                              | 76. Smyrna Elementary               |
| 37. Hikes Graded Elementary                    | 77. South Park Elementary           |
| 38. Hite Elementary                            | 78. Southern High                   |
| 39. Hounz Lane Park                            | 79. Stivers Elementary              |
| 40. Holy Trinity                               | 80. Stonestreet Elementary          |
|  | 81. St. Albert the Great Elementary |

Figure 39. Listing of all playgrounds within the county—including parks and schoolyards (JCPRB Yearbook 1964).

The JCPRB Yearbook for 1964 provided additional information on the acreage (Figure 38), playgrounds (**Figure 39**), and amenities (**Table 17**) for each park in the Rainbow Chain. Following is a history of the Rainbow Chain of Parks, as included in the 1964 yearbook:

Because of the great consciousness of the people of Jefferson County regarding their dire need of parks beyond the city limits, this report deals with what actually exists in the way of parks in the county outside the city. We must come to appreciate that a closeness of harmony and cooperation must exist between the people of the city and county to render the best recreational service, and that the old idea of barriers separating people of one area from another must be dispensed with because, regardless of whether we are city or country residents, we are even now one community recreationally in everyday life and activities, if not synchronized as well as we might hope.

The American frontier has gone. People have moved from the land, which means that those of us interested in the development of parks realize that we must now bring the land to the people. Land for leisure and recreation is vital today, especially in a population center as exists in the area of Louisville and Jefferson County. Money spent in parks today is a good investment because it means better people of tomorrow.

The child of today needs the woods and meadows, a place to camp and to learn firsthand the wonders of nature and of conservation. From now on, man is totally dependent on public parks for an opportunity to enjoy living with their natural resources. With this in mind and with everybody realizing that there is a great upsurge of interest in the outdoors, fishing, swimming, boating, golf, camping and family picnics, we realize the vital necessity for the development of our program of parks in Jefferson County.

As far back as 1949, it was evident that the City of Louisville was growing out into Jefferson County and that potential county park land was disappearing as one new building project followed another. The time was rapidly coming when it would be too late to build parks for our increasing population unless somebody took the lead and acted immediately.

The Board's Superintendent started "beating the drums for parks" in 1949 when this County's population, outside the City's limits, was only 80,000. Both the Recreation Board and the Fiscal Court regarded his pleadings to buy park ground lightly until the local press gave strong support in 1956. Now the County's 80,000 population had increased to 245,000 and the capacity of Louisville's parks had reached the saturation point.

In 1956, the reluctance and grave doubts as to the sanity of the Recreation Superintendent, the Fiscal Court indicated an interest in the development of a system of large parks. The Fiscal Court and Recreation Board was instructed to locate potential park property which the Fiscal Court could purchase. This was the beginning of the Rainbow Chain of County Parks.

In 1959 the "PARK BALL" started to roll when the Fiscal Court bought 108.5 acres of ground, which is now one of the most beautiful parks in the United States—CHENOWETH PARK, which lies exactly midway between Fern Creek and Jeffersontown. This "PARK BALL" picked up momentum fast. Now a "Chain of Parks" circles Jefferson County, Kentucky like a Rainbow.

Jefferson county now has a beautiful “Chain of Rainbow Park Land” because park action, while taken late, was still in time and the people will be well served in the future by major parks as they are now served by playgrounds and minor parks.

The Jefferson County Playground and Recreation board has drawn wide praise because it did not hesitate to acquire park ground on the County line and even cross the line into another county to provide adequate park space desperately needed by its rapidly increasing population.

It is now important that our undeveloped parks be developed rapidly because:

1. Increase leisure time causes problems unless this time is wisely used. Unless wisely directed, leisure time means more time for adults to brood—so more parks mean fewer mental institutions. The energies of youth mean more delinquency unless this energy is released wholesomely in our parks and on our playgrounds.
2. A community commits economic suicide if it does not develop parks and recreation facilities for employees.



**Table 17. Rainbow Chain of Parks in 1964**

Park	Acreage (1964)	Date of Opening	Amenities
Skyview Park	15+	1950*	"ball diamond, pavilion, and play apparatus"
Highview Park	20+	1956*	"ball diamond, picnic area, play apparatus"
Chenoweth Park (Charlie Vettiner Park)	108	1959	"ball diamond, basketball, pavilion, picnic area, tot lots, lake, fishing, ten area, historic cemetery. Plans call for tennis, all-purpose building, Gingerbread Village (a little Disneyland) for children"
Hounz Lane Park	17+	1960	"softball diamond, basketball, recreation building, picnic areas, tot lot, winter ice skating, fishing in Goose Creek"
Carrie Gaulbert Cox Park	50+	1962	includes "public boat-launching, picnic areas, tot lot, winter ice skating, and practice driving. Plans include enlarging the boat-launch area and adding miniature golf and lawn bowling"
Tom Wallace Lake	204	1963	"fishing lake, picnic areas, hiking trails, camping, play apparatus. Plans include a bridge trail"
McNeely Lake	75	1963	"shelters, hiking trails, 18-acre fishing lake, boating, picnic area, tot lots, playground, play apparatus."
Belle Island Park (Six Mile Island)	160	1963	plans included enlarged docking facilities to accommodate the Belle of Louisville as well as an airstrip
Long Run Park	453	1964	plan had included a lodge, bridge trails, and swimming pool in addition to a golf course and ball diamonds
Waverly Hills	301	1965	"nine-hole golf course, riding trails, picnic areas, a six-acre fishing lake and bathing beach, ball diamonds, camp sites and hiking trails. Bird-watchers and 'sitters and lookers' will especially enjoy this woodland area"
Forest View	585	1965	"camping, picnicking, a lake for fishing and swimming and boating, archery, riding, and hiking trails"
Riverfront Park	73+	in development at the time	located in the Dixie Highway area; "boater's dream"

\*As Chenoweth Park was listed as the first park in the Rainbow Chain of Parks, it appears Skyview Park and Highview Park were in existence prior to the Rainbow Chain of Parks.  
Information from JCPRB 1964, pps. 88-89.

### Formation of Chenoweth Park

Charlie Vettiner had come to the county recreation department in 1946 from teaching physical education at the University of Louisville. Quickly becoming its supervisor, Vettiner had a wealth of energy and vision for supervised rural recreation (Shafer 1985). The idea for Chenoweth Park to become the first of the links in the Rainbow Chain began in 1957. The first land acquisition occurred in May of that year when Fiscal Court purchased approximately 100 ac from Robert B. and Dorothy C. Hensly. The parcel had long been known as the “old Miller farm” in reference to the landowners of the first half of the twentieth century. Its potential had been assessed by Vettiner; its 2-ac spring-fed lake, waterfall, and rolling uplands were ideal features for a park. At the time, Vettiner recommended a residence on the property be demolished and all structures be built new to reduce maintenance costs. Other costs for the operation of the park would be financed by fees (Heiman 1958). Newspaper articles following the park’s planning stages (**Figure 40** and **Figure 41**).



**Figure 40. Park planning in progress (Jefferson Reporter, May 25, 1958).**





**Figure 41. Ed Young Jr. and Charlie Vettiner planning the new park (*Jefferson Reporter*, May 25, 1958).**

The development of the park proceeded through 1958. By May of that year, landscape architects Berg & Dahl had developed preliminary plans (*Jeffersonian* 1958). Proposed landuse included a tennis court, basketball court, two softball diamonds, tent camping areas, a swimming pool, a lodge, and a nine-hole golf course through the central portion of the park. The Chenoweth name came from a poll taken by Fiscal Court in July of 1958; out of 328 votes, Chenoweth won with 176. Other names considered included Watterson Park, Miller Park, and Rees Dickson Park, Highview Park, and Zach Taylor Park (*Courier-Journal* 1958).

Chenoweth Park was finally dedicated on July 4, 1959. At that time, the park included 112.5 ac. By 1983, Chenoweth Park included 283.41 acres. Opening festivities included picnics, a fishing derby, entertainment groups, and junior Olympics. Playground equipment, tables, and even trashcans were all brightly colored in order to emphasize the Rainbow Chain of Parks. Access was primarily off Easum Road, with arrangements being made to use the Mary Dell Lane access in the near future (*Jeffersonian* 1959).

After becoming a park, landuse changed from agricultural use to recreational use. These recreational uses have included playgrounds, tennis, volleyball, basketball, and baseball. The



acquisition of additional lands and development of the golf course extended from 1969 to 1971. A fitness trail once looped the southern portion of the park. In order to be accommodating to local hobbies, land was set aside for a model airplane field (**Figure 42** and **Figure 43**). Fishing in the park's ponds has always been encouraged. They were stocked with channel catfish, bass, and bluegill.



**Figure 42. Model airplane field included a paved runway.**  
Photo courtesy of Ed Wilson.



**Figure 43. Use of the model airplane field in 1960.  
Photos courtesy of Ed Wilson.**

One of the most memorable functions at the park was the Gingerbread Village. As quoted in *Courier-Journal* articles, Jim Smith, special assistant to County Judge-Executive Bremer Ehrler remembers: “And long before everyone had Santa Claus in shopping centers, he [Vettiner] had [an] annual Christmas Village in the park with Santa and Mrs. Claus arriving in unique ways—sometimes on a wharf by boat, sometimes by helicopter” (French 1985). Such lavish entrances made quite memorable events to area youth.

### Renaming for Charlie Vettiner

Many quotes from Vettiner exemplify why Vettiner was honored by renaming a park in his name. The following were excerpted from a 1969 *Jefferson Reporter* article:

- *I feel that this parks and recreation work comes as close to ministry of Christianity as anything else.*
- *My obsession in life has been parks and recreation.*
- *This is the place I can best fill to help people; at least I know of no better way. Youth destroys itself not while it is busy at school or at work, but in its idle hours.*
- *This is my contribution to humanity. I can help more this way than any other.*

As a result of this passion, Chenoweth Run Park was rededicated to honor Charlie Vettiner on October 13, 1985 (**Figure 44** and **Figure 45**). A monument and plaque enumerating the reasons for this honor were installed and dedicated at this time (**Figure 46**). The plaque states:

*He devoted his vision, creativity, skills and dedication so that generations henceforth would be assured adequate park and recreational facilities. Charlie Vettiner's leadership focused national attention upon Jefferson County as one of the finest local parks and recreation systems in the nation. A teacher, a leader, a visionary, Charlie Vettiner inspired and demanded community participation to enhance maximum use of this county's resources for recreation.*

The golf course was dedicated as well (**Figure 47**). Unfortunately, the original plaque was stolen in the years following the dedication ceremony (Becky Walker, personal communication 2009). A replacement plaque was added in subsequent years (**Figure 48**).





**Figure 44. Vettiner arriving by helicopter to the dedication.**

You Are Invited  
to the  
**DEDICATION**  
of  
**CHARLIE VETTINER PARK**  
**AND GOLF COURSE**  
formerly  
CHENOWETH PARK

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1985**

CEREMONY — 3:00 PM

ACTIVITIES ALL AFTERNOON

FREE FUN RUN — AGES 3-11

CHECK-IN 1:30 PM

*HOT AIR BALLOONS • MUSIC*

Join us to honor Charlie Vettiner, whose leadership for 23 years, guided the development of most county parks and playgrounds, including Chenoweth Park.

Sponsored by Jefferson County and Metro Parks

**BREMER EHRLER**

COUNTY JUDGE/EXECUTIVE

SYLVIA WATSON • IRV MAZE • DARRYL OWENS

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Figure 45. Flyer for the dedication of Chenoweth Park as Charlie Vettiner Park.





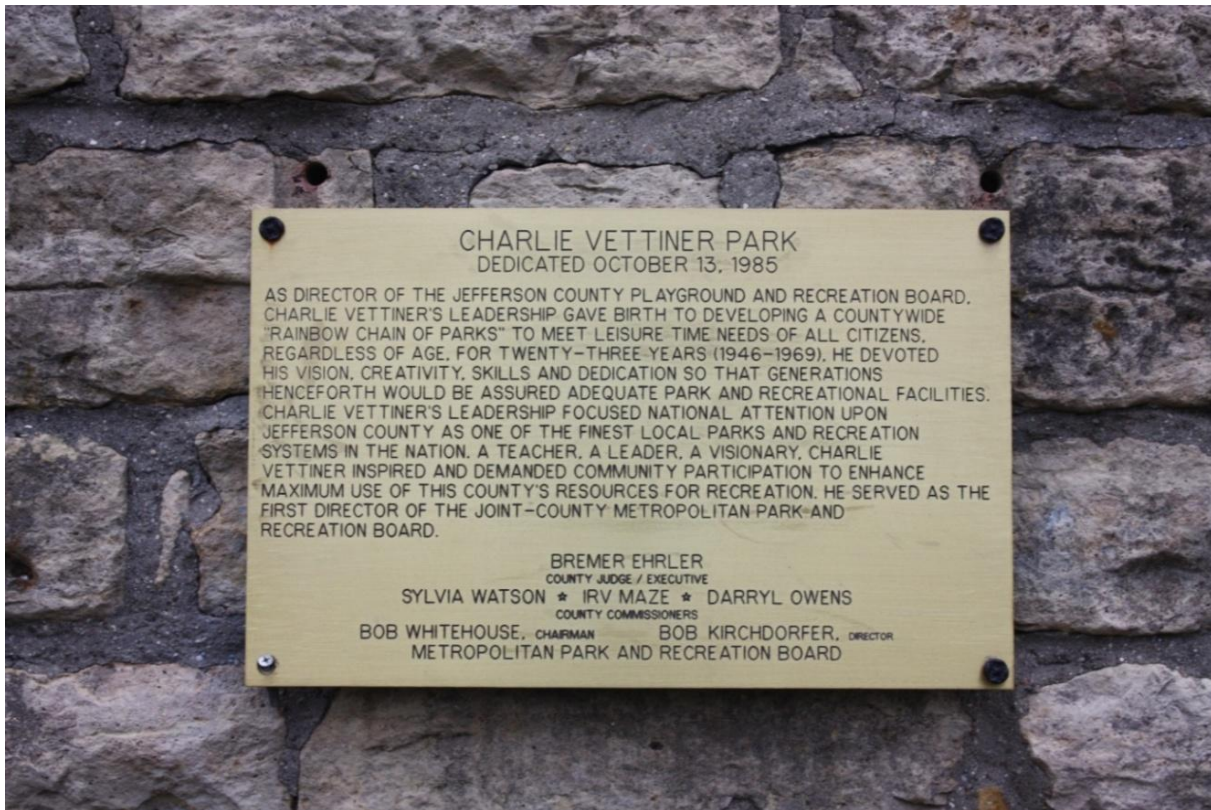
**Figure 46. Dedication of the park and original plaque. Photos courtesy of Becky Walker.**





**Figure 47. Dedication of the Charlie Vettiner Golf Course.**





**Figure 48. Monument and replacement plaque commemorating Charlie Vettiner.**

### Landuse at Charlie Vettiner Park Today

Many activities enjoyed in the past are still enjoyed today, although changes have continued throughout the park's history as the preferences of the public have changed (**Figure 49**). In addition to picnics, playgrounds, and fishing (**Figure 50** through **Figure 55**), the park has grown to include tennis (**Figure 56**), a popular and challenging disc golf course (**Figure 57**), a fitness run, and a dog run (**Figure 58**). Populations have also changed to include the increasing Hispanic population of Jefferson County.

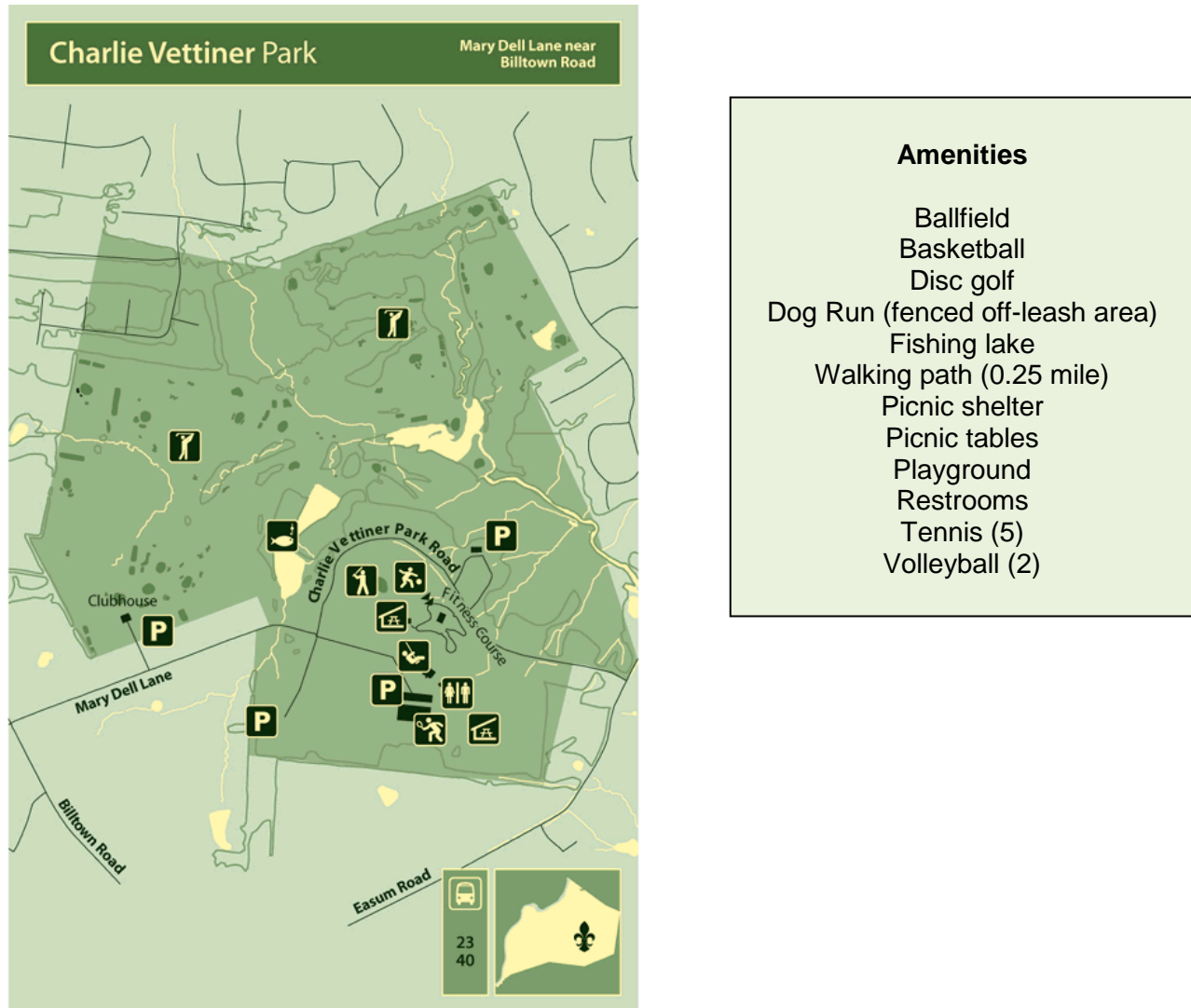


Figure 49. Map of current amenities at Charlie Vettiner Park.





**Figure 50. Picnic area and impounded lake located in the park.**



**Figure 51. Additional view of lake.**





**Figure 52. Landuse at park: playground and basketball.**





**Figure 53. Landuse at park: baseball.**



**Figure 54. Non-motorized sail plane club utilizes a large flying field at Vettiner Park.**





**Figure 55. Picnic pavilions.**





**Figure 56. Tennis courts.**



**Figure 57. Disc golf course.**



**Figure 58. Dog run.**

### **Charlie Vettiner Disc Golf Course**

Much of the history of the Charlie Vettiner Disc Golf Course is entwined with the history of the sport within Louisville and Kentucky. Knowledge of this history lies within the hearts and minds of many members of the disc clubs that have come and gone over the years, but is especially connected to David Greenwell. Greenwell has been a member of many club incarnations, including the present Louisville Disc Golf Club; has been inducted in the Disc Golf Hall of Fame; and has held 14 World Titles. Greenwell has also been an integral force in the location, design, and construction of the Charlie Vettiner Disc Golf Course as well as many others in the region. David Greenwell provided the following information on the history of the course and the sport.

Disc golf as a sport has seen an increase in popularity within the region as well as internationally. Greenwell estimates there are approximately 3,000 to 4,000 courses worldwide. Countries with courses include Japan, Russia, France, and Holland, but the sport appears to be especially popular in Japan and the Scandinavia countries. Within the region, Greenwell cited a number of courses, including those he has designed. In Indiana, these courses included Metzger Park in Evansville, the Fun Farm in Lanesville, and Old English Golf Course in English. In Kentucky, courses included ones in Lexington, Danville, Georgetown, Elizabethtown, and Lebanon.



Kentucky obtained its first disc golf course in 1978 when Ed Headrick designed the state's first course at Otter Creek Park. Although this course has since succumbed to funding issues, many more courses have been constructed throughout Kentucky and Indiana. The first course in Louisville was constructed in 1981 at Iroquois Park. It was also designed by Ed Headrick. Another course was not contemplated in Louisville until 1999, when David Greenwell, Hubert "Trooper" Holder, and Bob Elliott became members of a Task Force selected by Metro Parks to identify a replacement location for the Iroquois course. Land on which the Iroquois course lay was to be used for additions to the Iroquois Amphitheater and new parking lot. Due to public outcry, however, the Iroquois course was retained and continues to be a popular course today.

Development of a second disc golf course in Louisville continued to be contemplated. The task force considered three parks for the location of this new course: McNeely Lake, Waverly Hills, and Charlie Vettiner park. Only Charlie Vettiner appeared to be an acceptable location. McNeely Lake had a long distance from the parking area to the proposed course location. Waverly Hills had too many elevation changes.

Once Charlie Vettiner was chosen, the specific course design was deliberated. Designs were completed by David Greenwell for three areas: 1) from the dog run around to the maintenance building, 2) around the lakes and up to the tennis courts, and 3) the present location around the periphery of the park. Once the design was accepted by Metro Parks, work entailed the clearing of dense secondary growth as well as the trash removal from an old, unauthorized dump discovered within the woods. Greenwell estimates he spent between 2300 and 2400 volunteer hours over a 10-year period clearing the site and constructing the course. Most of the work clearing the fairways was completed in 2001 or 2002 with the help of Wolford and six Guatemalan laborers. This was perhaps the most difficult portion of the development.

Funding and support for the completion of the Charlie Vettiner Disc Golf Course have been spotty over the years. A change came in 2005 with the addition of funds for the course's completion. These efforts are still continuing. Goals of most recent years have involved completion of course elements in compliance with the American Disabilities Act, including the emplacement of wide bridges to accommodate golf carts. The course continues to be developed and maintained. It already has a reputation as a challenging course on a professional level as well as an amateur level and has been the location of such A-tier events as the 2009 New Albanian Charlie Vettiner Open.

# 5

## CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

In addition to conducting records searches and literature reviews, CIA conducted a walkover of the entire property to identify existing resources at Charlie Vettiner Park and to assess the potential for intact cultural resources to be present. A simple visual ground surface inspection of the project area was performed to identify above-ground indicators of human activity such as structural foundations, refuse dumps, wells and cisterns, gravestones, quarry pits, and earthen and stone mounds. Erosional gullies, drainages, and exposed stream banks were also examined for evidence of past cultural activity. No digging or invasive activities occurred as part of the provided services.

### Archaeological Resources

#### Prehistoric Sites

As discussed in **Section 3** above, there are no recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of Charlie Vettiner Park. However, the park has not been subjected to a professional field survey to identify such resources. The implementation of a Phase I level archaeological survey in the future may result in the discovery of archaeological sites. The area of the park would likely have been an attractive area for prehistoric occupation. As described in 1882:

*The southeast part of the county becomes more broken as it nears the knobs along Salt river, but it is also productive and like-wise healthful, with varied and beautiful scenery, making it a favorite region for the better sort of private residences (Williams, Volume I 1882: 66).*

The area was well watered by the presence of the small streams that feed nearby Chenoweth Run. An “everlasting spring” is still present and feeds the small fishing lake (Heiman 1958). Natural resources would have been abundant prehistorically. The geological resources underlying the park include formations known to have chert deposits desirable to Native American populations. Therefore, prehistoric sites are expected within the park. Based on previous surveys of similar locations in the area, however, the sites are expected to consist of surface lithic scatters. Larger, more significant sites are expected to occur south in the Floyds Fork drainage or east in the Chenoweth Run drainage.

This appears to be justified by statements made in a 1958 newspaper article. According to the article, “*Vettiner said ...many arrowheads found in the area indicate considerable prehistoric use*” (Heiman 1958). Other reported finds have been made in the areas of Jeffersontown and Fern Creek, but they have not been officially recorded with the OSA.

While no prehistoric sites were identified during the pedestrian survey of Vettiner Park, one small rockshelter was observed near the lake (**Figure 59**). Such landscape features are known to have a high potential for containing evidence of prehistoric occupation. The rockshelter at

Vettiner Park was 7 meters (23 feet) wide, 2 meters (6.5 feet) tall, and nearly three meters (10 feet) deep. No artifacts were found on the floor of the shelter, and no excavation was attempted to confirm the shelter as an archaeological site. Historic utilization of the shelter appears likely as well. One piece of whiteware was noted on the ground surface, and several drill holes indicate that rock was quarried nearby (see more below). The location needs to be further examined by a professional archaeologist under proper permit issued by the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology.



**Figure 59. Small rockshelter present near the lake at Vettiner Park.**

### **Historic Sites**

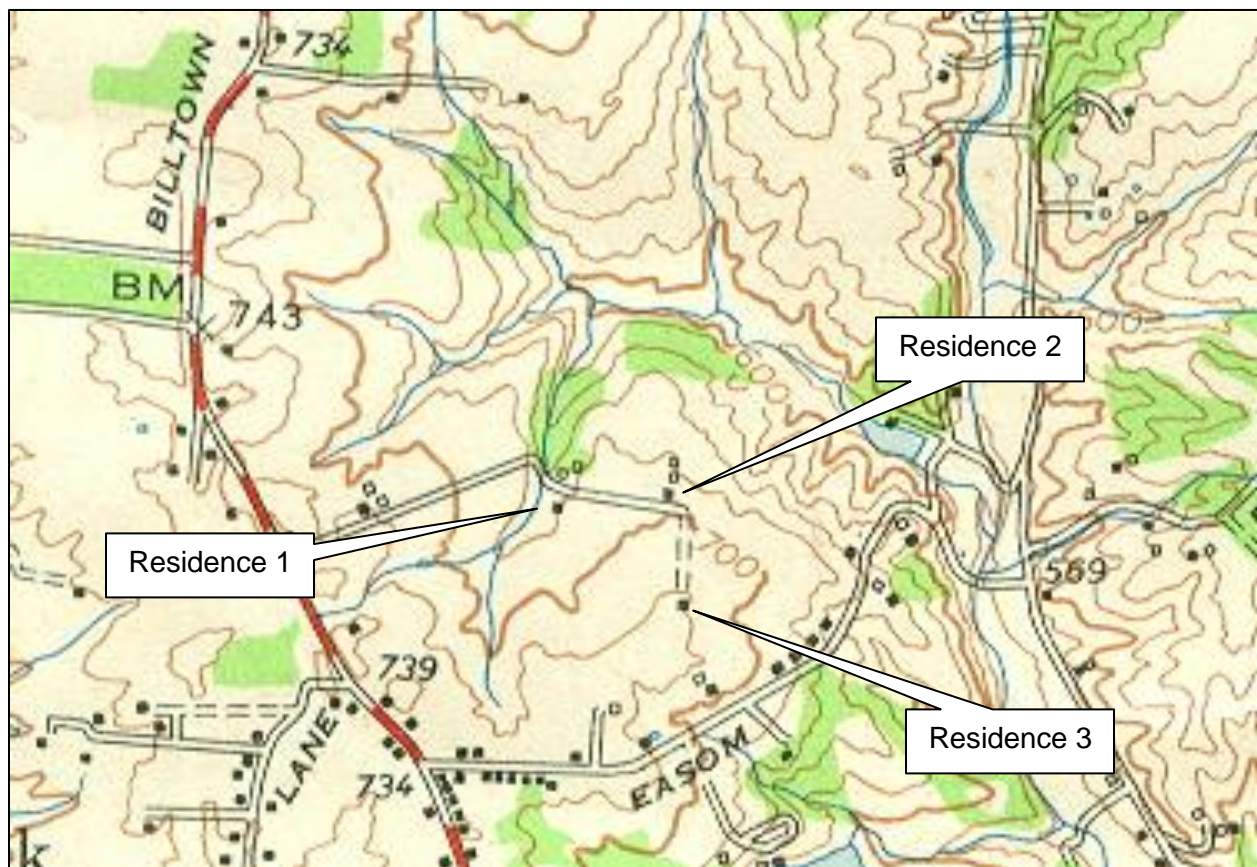
No historic period archaeological sites have been recorded with the OSA. However, at least four - and potentially more - such sites are present in the park.

Evidence of historic period Native American activity may also be located within Charlie Vettiner Park. A quote from Vettiner states: "*The park tract is supposed to have been the scene of an Indian massacre or two in pioneer times*" (Heiman 1958). The site of the massacre has not been located, but the event has been corroborated by Jobson (1977). This source documents a map made prior to 1858 that included the notation "Massacre of the Holt Family by Indians". The



family appears to have included at least John Holt Sr. and son John Holt, who survived the attack, bought some land along Floyds Fork in 1793, and died in 1805 (Jobson 1977:84). The location was noted as the headwaters of Denny's Run, "a stream which courses southeast through Chenoweth Park". This appears to be the main stream along the northern boundary with the golf course. As there are a number of headwaters to this stream, it is still difficult to ascertain the exact location of the massacre. The location may have been closer to Billtown Road where houses are now located, or north in the golf course area.

A number of historic period archaeological sites are related to nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the area. These sites are both known from ground surface indications revealed in the walk-over of the park and suspected based on indications on historic mapping (**Figure 60**) and newspaper articles. These residences were labeled Residence 1, Residence 2, and Residence 3.



**Figure 60. Segment of the 1951 USGS 15' topographic quadrangle showing residences.**

**Residence 1.** A two-story frame house and supporting dependencies were once present at the end of what is now Mary Dell Lane near the entrance to the park (**Figure 61**). Today the house is no longer present. However, evidence of it remained visible on the ground surface in 2008. The visible remains included stone foundations, a well, a possible privy or cistern pit, and a concrete walkway.

The history of the house has been difficult to trace. The farmhouse appeared at the end of an unimproved drive on the 1907, 1951, and 1960 USGS topographic maps, but was gone by the time the 1984 USGS topographic map was prepared. In 1958, the park was purchased from one Robert Hensley (Heiman 1958, Jefferson County Deed Book 3450, page 559). County plat maps showed the L-shaped house along with several small outbuildings and a larger rectangular structure that may represent a barn. A large fenced enclosure was also located in this area (**Figure 61**).



**Figure 61. House site and outbuildings visible on park map. Also visible are a well to the southeast and a fenced enclosure to the south. (Jefferson County plat map).**

During the early years of the twentieth century, the property that eventually became Charlie Vettiner Park was well known locally as the “old Miller farm” (Heiman 1958). During the latter part of the nineteenth century, 1879 mapping indicates the property may have been occupied by the Hensley, Taylor, Miller, and Burkhart/Johnson families.

The earliest reference found for the area is the 1858 G.T. Bergman map. This map documents the locations of two residences in the area that would become Charlie Vettiner Park. The residence of John Shadburn, husband of Caroline Frederick Stivers, is depicted. Also, the residence of William Bell to the north is indicated in an area that might be located within the



current area of the park's golf course. The Shadburn residence is located farther east than the farmhouse remains documented within the park, however, suggesting another archaeological site may be located within the boundaries of the park (see more below).

A small family cemetery located to the north contains interments dating as early as the 1830s, suggesting the house was present at this early date. Among the families interred in the cemetery are members of the Frederick, Stivers, and Shadburn families, suggesting they were the earliest occupants of the property (see more below).

In October, 2008, CIA staff examined the site of the former house (**Figure 62**). Currently, it serves as a gravel turnaround and parking area with trash receptacles. At the time, the area was in short, mowed grass. While ground surface visibility was non-existent, evidence of the former house and dependencies was visible.



**Figure 62. View of house site in the Fall of 2008.**

Of the visible remains of the house, stone foundation footers could be traced (**Figure 63** and **Figure 64**). Concrete walkways also were observed (**Figure 65**). Emplaced stones in a square configuration were present as well (**Figure 66**). These are of unknown function but must be related to the house based on their proximity. Nearby these footers was an old well head (**Figure 67**). In addition to the structural remnants, ornamental trees remained at and nearby the house complex.





Figure 63. Foundation remnants observed at Residence 1 in 2008.



**Figure 64. Portion of foundations, ornamental tree, and wellhead.**



**Figure 65. Possible walkway next to ornamental tree.**





**Figure 66. Small square foundation remnants.**



**Figure 67. Well head near former residence.**



Numerous historic artifacts were found on the ground surface at the site (**Figure 68**, **Figure 69**, **Figure 70**, **Figure 71**, and **Figure 72**). These artifacts exhibited a full range of functional types indicative of a rural residence, including kitchen artifacts as well as architectural debris. The artifacts are consistent with late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century occupations.



**Figure 68. Crockery recovered from historic sites within Charlie Vettiner Park.**



**Figure 69. Ceramic artifacts recovered from a historic house site in Charlie Vettiner Park.**





**Figure 70. Architectural debris recovered at Charlie Vettiner Park.**



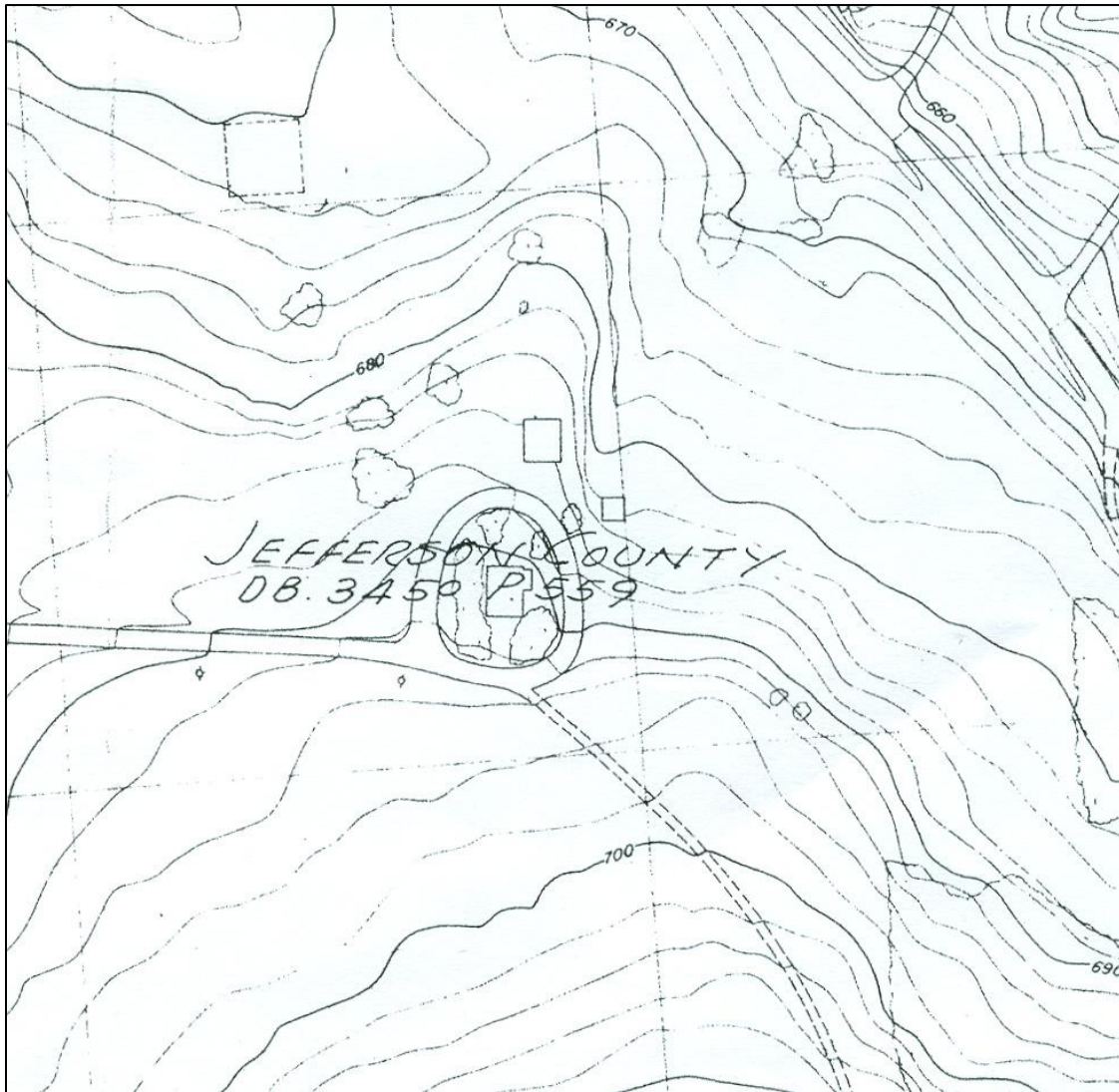
**Figure 71. Metal artifacts recovered from a historic site.**



**Figure 72. Glass artifacts recovered from a historic site at Charlie Vettiner Park.**

Other structural remains may be buried at Charlie Vettiner Park. The remains of two additional house sites may be encountered within the park. The 1858, 1951, and 1960 maps depicted additional residences in the vicinity. These are discussed in more detail below.

**Residence 2. The Gingerbread House.** The map portrayed in **Figure 73** indicated two structures near the current picnic pavilion at the turnaround at the end of Mary Dell Lane. The structures were not present on the 1907 map. A residence and two outbuildings were depicted on the 1951 15' USGS topographic quadrangle. The 1960 7.5' quad shows only the residence. The updated 1960 Jeffersontown USGS map, completed in 1984, showed a new structure: the current picnic pavilion, in this location.



**Figure 73. Segment of Jefferson County plat map showing structures in the area of the present-day picnic pavilion.**

Information obtained from Mr. Tom Lovett was consistent with the data derived from the mapping. Mr. Lovett stated the residence was owned by Mr. Hampton Miller and his wife Drucilla. The house may have been built after the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth to Timmy



Eldridge. The house was twentieth century in age, likely dating to the early-mid portion of the century.

According to Mr. Lovett, the house was a small, one-story frame structure with a cellar. The house was equipped with an indoor cistern and water pump. A large barn was located behind the house. A large cistern was associated with the barn, for the watering of the livestock. This had been covered with a concrete slab that was still present.

The footprint of this structure could still be seen surrounding a large depression within the turn-around at the picnic pavilion (**Figure 74**). Foundation stones were also apparent (**Figure 75**) along with smaller depressions that might reflect a well, cistern, or privy pit.



**Figure 74. View of the footprint of the Elizabeth (Miller) and Timmy Eldridge house currently located in the turn-around near the picnic pavilion.**





**Figure 75. Foundation stones remaining from Miller house near the picnic pavilion.**



In addition to structural foundations, a cistern remained in place at the time of a field check (**Figure 76**). This feature was located near the southeast corner of the current picnic pavilion. According to Mr. John Lovett who worked the farm as a boy for the Millers, the cistern was used to water livestock. A large barn was once located at the site; a small limestone foundation lies nearby the cistern, and was likely part of the barn.



**Figure 76. Covered cistern near picnic pavilion. Used formerly to water livestock by the Miller family.**

In the 1960s after the property had been acquired by the county and established as a park, the house became known locally as the Gingerbread or Christmas House because it was painted red with green trim and served as the focal point of an annual Gingerbread Village.

Amy Inskeep, with the *Courier-Journal* Archives, found one photograph of the house located at this location (**Figure 77**). The photograph was published September 28, 1966 with a caption that read:

The Gingerbread House at Chenoweth Park will soon be nothing but crumbs, as the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board yesterday received permission to demolish the old structure. Used as a reception center for thousands of youngsters by Mr. and Mrs. Claus the last three years, it is to be replaced by a building in better condition. Sept. 27, 1966.

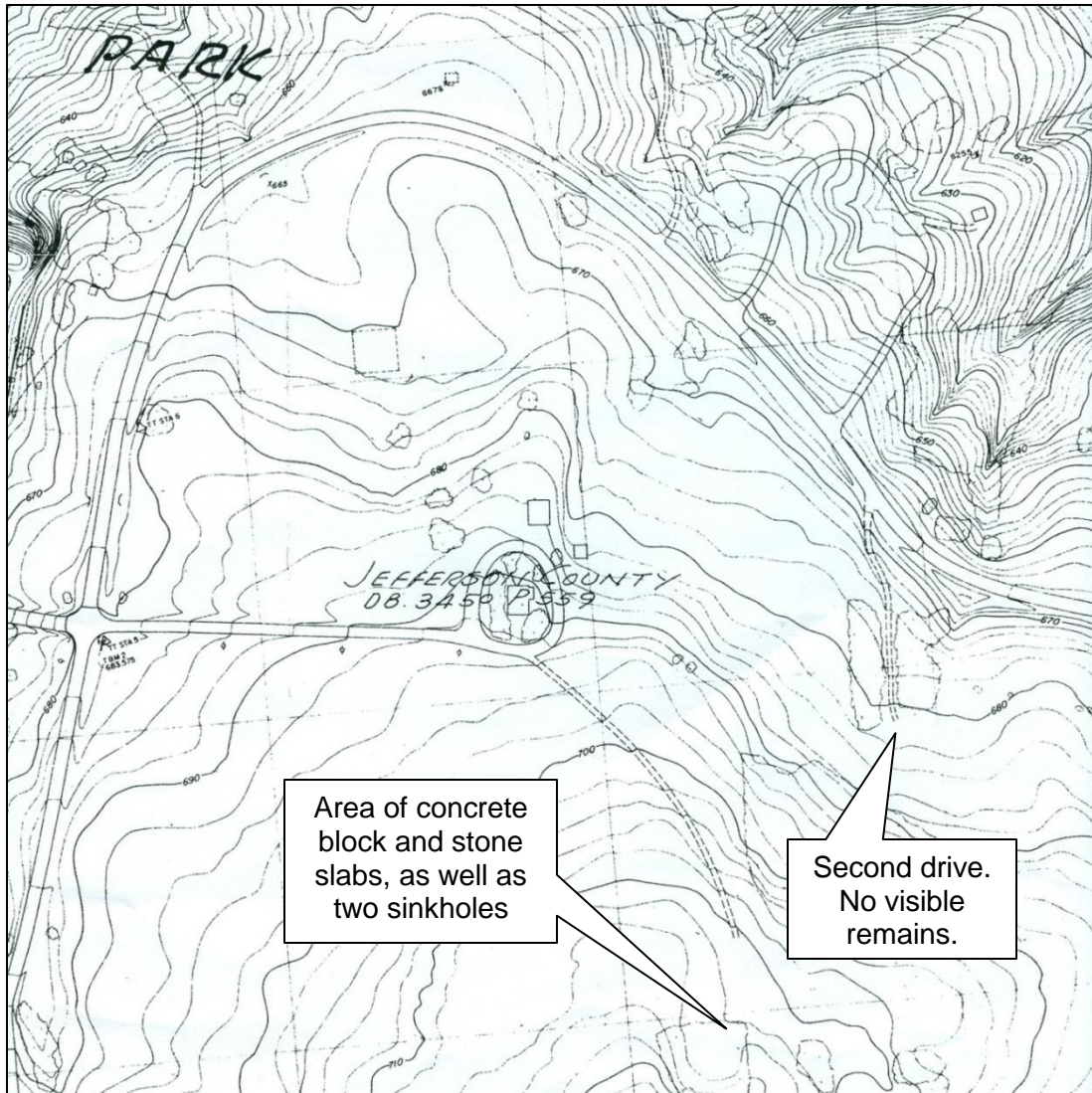


**Figure 77.** *Courier Journal* photograph of Residence 2, which came to be known as the Gingerbread House.



**Residence 3.** A third residence was indicated on USGS mapping for the area. The 1951 15' quadrangle indicates a lone structure (no outbuildings) south of the complex surrounding the current larger picnic pavilion (**Figure 60**). In 1951, the structure was located at the end of a gravel drive. This drive is also depicted below in **Figure 78**. The location at the end of the drive would be southeast of the current tennis courts.

CIA staff walked the area to find remnants of the drive and foundations. No obvious remains of the drive were found except in the immediate area of the shelter. Several sinkholes were noted near where the gravel drive may have terminated. In this area, a large slab of limestone and a single concrete block were observed, but no *in situ* foundations were apparent. The drive leading to this location may have changed over time; the drive indicated on the 1951 topographic mapping appears to have been more at a right angle to the paved roadway than the drive indicated on the plat maps. If this is so, the actual house location may be farther to the west, possibly in the area of the current dog park. Some indications of the roadbed of the second, shorter drive were found in the field. However, no structural remains of any sort were identified at the end of this feature.



**Figure 78. Segment of Jefferson County plat map showing two gravel drives.**

**Springhouse.** According to local sources, a small springhouse was once located in the vicinity of the lake (**Figure 79**). No indication of the springhouse is apparent on any of the mapping. The current lake is in fact fed by a large “everlasting” spring (Heiman 1958) (**Figure 80**). Numerous other springs are indicated on the small stream system (called Denny’s Run on the 1858) and drainages that feed the current lake. Topographic mapping indicated the lake was built between 1951 and 1960. It is therefore tempting to suggest the lake was built just prior to 1958 when the park was established for recreational and fishing purposes. However, long-term local residents insist it has been there for a much longer period of time

This springhouse was likely built in connection with the house discussed above as the Hampton and Drucilla Miller residence (Residence 1). It was used, as well, by later members of the Miller family who occupied the structure discussed above as the Elizabeth (Miller) and Tommy Eldridge House/Gingerbread House (Residence 2). The milk obtained from the Miller cattle was stored in this place to keep it cool.



The area around the lake was examined by CIA for remains of the springhouse; foundations and one historic ceramic artifact were found (**Figure 81**).



**Figure 79. Springhouse foundation.**





**Figure 80. Spring at the springhouse location.**



**Figure 81. Whiteware fragment recovered from near springhouse.**



## Quarry

There is some indication that rock may have been quarried to a limited degree in the area of the lake, or possibly that blasting of rock occurred in connection with the creation of the lake. Several drill holes were observed near the rockshelter (**Figure 82**). No obvious quarries were identified during the field survey, but the limestone that was used to build the structural foundations evident throughout the park was likely obtained from the immediate area. This was a common practice in rural areas, and one such large, water-filled quarry is located to the west along Mary Dell Lane near Billtown Road. It is possible that the location of the limestone source is now underwater in the lake. It is also possible that rock was blasted during the construction of the lake itself.



**Figure 82. Drill holes.**



### Historic Resources

No standing structures of historical, architectural, or aesthetic significance are present within the park. Currently, only five structures stand on the property. These include two maintenance buildings, two open picnic shelters, and a restroom facility. The maintenance building presented in **Figure 83** is rusted and generally in poor condition. It is no longer used, and has not been used for some time. In recent years, it had become a haven for teenagers to congregate late at night. Currently, piles of debris and mulch from storm damage have been received at this location.



**Figure 83. Abandoned maintenance building and piles of mulch.**

The current maintenance building is located along Chenoweth Park Road (**Figure 843**). As with the prior building, it is constructed of sheet metal and is modern. It has no historical significance.



**Figure 84. Current maintenance building.**



## Cemeteries

One small family cemetery is located within the boundaries of Charlie Vettiner Park. CIA visited this cemetery in October 2008 to record information on the family and temporal affiliations of the graves.

### Samuel Frederick-Shadburn Cemetery

The Samuel Frederick-Shadburn Cemetery (C769) is located along the main road of Charlie Vettiner Park (**Figure 85**). A field check was performed in October of 2008, but only one stone could be read (**Figure 86**). Interments in the cemetery were recorded in Jobson (1988:44-45). They are summarized from that source in **Table 18**. Interments began in 1834 and continued to 1860. Notable features included the sarcophagus—presumably the 1834 interment of Samuel Frederick. In 2008, the inscription of Samuel F. Stivers could be read (**Figure 87**), but many others could not (**Figure 88** and **Figure 89**).

According to family historian Warren K. Frederick, the Samuel Frederick Cemetery had previously been called the Shadburn Cemetery. In his discussion of Samuel's daughter, Caroline Frederick, Warren K. Frederick states: "after his [Gideon Stivers'] death, she married again to Sargent [sic] John Shadburn. I judge that this is the reason that some of the Fredericks are buried in the Shadburn private cemetery" (Frederick 1969). Considering this information, it is suspicious that no Shadburn is listed by Jobson within the cemetery; this suggests there may be more interments than those identified. Some may be outside the walls of the present cemetery fencing.



**Figure 85. The Samuel Frederick/Shadburn Cemetery.**





Figure 86. Mindi King Wetzel from Corn Island Archaeology documents gravestone.

Table 18. Summary of Inscriptions for Samuel Frederick/Shadburn Cemetery

Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Additional Information Recorded
Samuel Frederick		19 Aug 1834	43 y.
Louisa Frederick*	illegible	illegible	Consort of Samuel
Laura O.**	24 May 1834	23 Jul 1855	Consort of Samuel
Joseph Frederick		12 Oct 1838	20 y 8m 20d.
James A. Frederick	15 Sep 1853	5 Jan 1850	Son of W.P. & E.+
Emily A. Frederick	12 Dec 1855	7 Mar 1860	Dau of W.P. & E.+
Samuel F. Stivers		27 Apr 1838	18m. Son of Gideon & Caroline

\*one of the two wives of Samuel Sr. named Louisa. Most likely, it is the grave of Louisa Swearingen, who preceded him in death in 1832.

\*\*wife of Samuel Jr.

+children of Walter Percy & Emily (Dale) Frederick; Walter was a brother of Samuel Frederick.



**Figure 87. Headstone of Samuel F. Stivers.**





**Figure 88. Another headstone in unreadable shape.**





**Figure 89. Set of three headstones; unreadable.**

Other Frederick family cemeteries are located in the area. One is located “one mile south or west of Eastwood Station on Shelbyville on the Fisherville Road” (Frederick 1932:125). Another is the Levi A. Frederick/Ellingsworth Cemetery (C760), located just south of the park on land that had belonged to the Frederick family. Dates in this cemetery range from 1865 to 1901 (MLPC files 2008). Other Stivers cemeteries are also located in the area, particularly west toward Fern Creek.

### **Traditional Cultural Properties**

Historic properties that can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places include those locations, structures, districts, and objects that perpetuate the cultural beliefs, rituals, and traditions of extant cultural communities. This type of historic property is identified as a traditional cultural property (TCP). The identification and documentation of TCPs has been summarized in National Register Bulletin 38, which can be accessed at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/>. TCPs are different from other historic properties nominated to the NRHP in a number of ways. First, in order to identify TCPs, the intangible cultural rituals, beliefs, and traditions of a cultural group must be understood. Only the tangible cultural property may be recommended to the NRHP, however. Second, the identification of a TCP relies on an emic approach rather than the etic approach useful for the identification of other historic properties. As such, the identification of TCPs relies on consultation with the cultural communities in question. As recommended by Bulletin 38, cultural groups may include Native American groups, rural communities, ethnic groups, urban neighborhoods, a socioeconomic community, or an artist community. There may be others, depending on the circumstances.

Most important to this project, the bulletin states the following about rural communities: “Examples of properties possessing such significance include...a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents”. A number of communities in the Jeffersontown-Fern Creek-Seatonville triangle might fit this definition, but no TCPs appear to exist within the park property.

# 6

## CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources evaluation has involved a number of entities, including public, private, and personal. State-level, county-level, and city-level public records included those found at the Office of State Archaeology, Metro Parks, Jefferson County archives, Jeffersontown Library and Museum, University of Louisville Digital Archives, and Louisville Metro Planning Commission. Private collections include those housed at the Filson Historical Society and in-house references. Most importantly, personal experiences and knowledge of Carole Davis and Tom Lovett, members of the Greater Jeffersontown Historical Society, and members of the Vettiner family provided a unique perspective other records could not provide.

### Summary

Over its long history, occupants of the park property encountered many changes. From the early frontier settlement period of the late 1700s to the Civil War activity in the area between 1862 and 1865 to the economic changes from truck farming to family farm to public park, the historic landuse at the property exemplifies cultural patterns occurring during these periods in the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle in particular and in Louisville in general. On a much broader scale, the data reflect patterns of settlement in Kentucky as well as migration patterns from the Pennsylvania and Maryland colonies to the area.

The historical context demonstrated that the cultural landscape of the park existed within a swirl of cultural activity flowing between Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, and Seatonville. Although additional influences have come from the urban center of Louisville, much of the pulse in the property's vicinity has been the interaction between families, shops such as farriers and coopers, industries such as gristmills and sawmills, and churches.

As a result of this research, it was learned that no professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. There are no archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the OSA. However, prehistoric sites may be present, particularly near the spring-fed ponds, sinkholes, and tributaries to Chenoweth Run. One contact-period massacre was thought to have occurred along the stream within the park, but whether this location is within park boundaries is unknown. There may be four historic house sites within the park. These include approximately four associated outbuildings, one quarry, and one springhouse. Residence 1 was once located near the entrance to the park. Residence 2 was located near the current picnic pavilion. Both of these had been inhabited by the Miller family. Residence 3 was located south of Residence 2. No other information on this house site was obtained. In addition to these, the John and Caroline Shadburn house, indicated by an 1858 map, may be located in the northeastern area of the park. The William Bell house, also located on an 1858 map, appears to have been located in the golf course area. The P.H. Moss residence is located on an 1879 map; this may be one the three identified house sites. Archaeological remains of two of the house sites have been verified (Residences 1 and 2); no additional archaeological sites have been identified. No traditional cultural properties have been identified within the park property.



One historic cemetery, attributable to the Frederick, Stivers, and Shadburn families, is located within the park; areas surrounding the marked boundary of the cemetery may include additional interments.

## Recommendations

**Archaeological Resources.** The summary of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of Charlie Vettiner Park demonstrated that sites in the area generally occur along reliable water sources such as Floyd's Fork and its tributaries. Uplands surrounding these major waterways may also have sites, but interior uplands may be more sparsely populated. This suggests sites near the park may be located east along Chenoweth Run. Judging by the known sites and prehistoric context, temporal periods and site types most likely encountered include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, or Middle Woodland lithic scatters.

An archaeological survey could accomplish a number of tasks:

- document the archaeological remnants of historic structures identified on maps
- document prehistoric landuse around the springs, sinkholes, and uplands of the park
- document additional features such as outbuildings, privies, and springhouses
- remote sensing methods could assess the presence of interments outside the cemetery as well as outbuildings and features associated with the historic structures

In addition, talking with local informants could draw out knowledge of sites, rockshelters, and collections from farms such as Charlie Vettiner Park.

**Historic Resources.** With regard to the historic context of the area, additional studies could illuminate many of the trends touched on here. These could include the following:

- Further study could better document genealogical information of the families involved, particularly those of the Holt, Denny, Shadburn, Stivers, and Frederick families. Relationships among past landowners and their socioeconomic, religious, and political affiliations could be documented.
- Further study of industries and craftsmen in the area would add to the overall context of the area. These were vital services in the early communities and were often among the first settlers. The role of apprenticeships in these crafts could be studied as could the economic system in which they worked. Economic relationships between these villages on the periphery and the Louisville urban center could be investigated as could the role of bartering amongst the various families within the villages.
- The diversity of community patterns could be further studied. Within the Jeffersontown-Fern Creek-Seatonville triangle, communities originated and developed in a variety of ways. Jeffersontown was envisioned, chartered, and laid out as a planned community by Bruner. Communities such as Fern Creek and Fisherville developed as stringtowns along major routes. Others such as Seatonville developed surrounding a major industry such as the mill.
- Again, communication with local informants could add depth and details to much of the context. The collection of family history, identification of the locations of demolished structures, and documentation of photographs and records are all possible targets.

Additional oral history information could be collected from those in the area that remember working on the farms previously located at Charlie Vettiner Park. More information could be gathered from those that remember the Gingerbread House and other activities initiated by Charlie Vettiner. In addition, such methods of investigation are the only way to discover or confirm TCPs that might exist in the area.

**Public interpretation** could highlight a variety of these themes and take various forms. The following are suggestions, but the possibilities are by no means limited to these. Additional vision could come from partnerships with community groups. From school groups completing class projects; to church and community groups looking for service projects; to 4-H, Boy Scout, and Girl Scout groups completing badges; community input adds to the depth of the finished work. CIA recommends the following possibilities:

- The prehistoric landuse of the vicinity could be highlighted, particularly with respect to the Floyd's Fork drainage, salt licks, use of upland springs, and buffalo trails. Should an archaeological survey identify no prehistoric landuse of the property, this valuable negative evidence would contribute to the overall interpretation of prehistoric landuse in southeastern Jefferson County.
- Studies of the industries in the area could lead to interpretive booklets. Possible topics might include the craft of the blacksmith, cooper, wheelwright, stonemason, and miller. These skilled settlers were valuable members of the community and much of the knowledge about their work can be lost quickly. Learning about these skills is an interest of many individuals and frontier technology groups. The activities associated with these industries also can provide a more tangible hook to get students involved in local history.
- The importance of Taylorsville Road as one of the first major arteries into Louisville could be further documented and promoted as Heritage Tourism. Many themes could be interpreted within a context of the route. As a link to markets in Louisville, the route was vital to truck farmers and livestock drovers. During the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the route again proved its worth as an interurban stop or automobile thoroughfare for those needing an excursion out of the city, a respite at mineral springs in Fisherville, or for those needing to reach jobs and supplies in Louisville.
- Civil War activities in the area could be further documented and interpreted. Primary sources and family documentation could be scoured. The route and influence of Confederate outposts, sympathizers, and guerilla bands in the Jeffersontown-Fern Creek-Seatonville triangle could be investigated further as could the number, timing, and participants of General Buell's move south to Bardstown and then to Perryville. Again, the interpretation could lead to inclusion in heritage tourism programs.
- Initiate a series of booklets called *Profiles of Louisville*. Choose one or more individuals from each Metro Park Master Plan to study in more detail. For each individual, complete a more thorough biography, including influences in their development and their influence on Louisville. As the *Profiles* booklets are completed for the parks, they should be representative of a variety of cultural landscapes, an echo of Rademacher's (2004) identification of Olmsted's original parks as representative of the natural landscapes of Louisville: Cherokee Park's stream to ridgetop topography, Shawnee Park's floodplain topography, and Iroquois Park's knobs topography. For Charlie Vettiner Park, Caroline Frederick Stivers Shadburn would profile three of the influential families of the area. In

addition, a continued a biography of Charlie Vettiner would contribute to the context of recreation on the local, state, and national levels.

- The culture history of Charlie Vettiner Park has developed from a foundation based in agriculture. Therefore, trends in agricultural practices could also be interpreted and compared to other works such as the Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930 context found within the NRHP Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky Multiple Property Listing. The context can be found at [http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS\\_SCHEMA=Cover&IWS\\_LOGIN=1&IWS\\_REPORT=100000008](http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=Cover&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000008) Property types “Gentleman Farm” and “Middle Class Farms” were defined therein, but it may be necessary to define additional property types for the present study area. The Jeffersontown-Fern Creek-Seatonville triangle was an important contributor to the truck farming economy surrounding Louisville from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. Some families continue into the twenty-first century. Documentation could highlight changes occurring in the area over time, characteristics of various scales of agriculture, and varieties of the crops that were grown. Agricultural trends throughout Kentucky have varied from subsistence farms of the early settlement period, to estate and plantation farms of the nineteenth century, to the truck farming economy of the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, to the growth of agribusiness during the mid- to late twentieth century. A more recent trend includes a return to an emphasis on market farms operating in a sustainable way supplying an urban center. The cultures particular to subsistence farming, plantation farms, truck farming, agribusiness, and market farming could be interpreted.



# 7

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